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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Clipper at Bermuda; Anglo-Soviet Pact Near? King Resting at Banff

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 27, 1939

Yankee Clipper, Off Course, Lands at Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—The Yankee Clipper, on its first round-trip mail flight across the Atlantic, landed at 7:33 a. m. (6:33 a. m. E. S. T.) today after a flight from the Azores.

Pan American Airways officials in New York, where the clipper was due early this morning, said the plane had been blown far off its course. It had been expected to fly directly from Horta, the Azores, to New York.

After refueling it was expected the Clipper would continue on to New York. The big flying boat left Horta yesterday.

The Atlantic Clipper prepared to take off today on the second air-mail flight as its sister ship was winging toward home.

Moscow Embassy Gets Text of Proposed Pact

MOSCOW (AP)—The British Embassy has received the text of the proposed British-French-Soviet mutual assistance pact for delivery to the Soviet Government.

Russian officials withheld comment on London reports that agreement was expected soon on the proposed pact and also on the British invitation to Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff, Soviet War Commissar, to attend autumn maneuvers of the British Army.

King and Queen at Banff for Week End

BANFF, Alberta (CP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth reached this resort in the Canadian Rockies last night for a week-end rest before continuing their westward tour of Canada.

The royal train arrived after a 2½-hour ride from Calgary. The royal visitors will leave here around noon Sunday for the last leg of their transcontinental trip to the Pacific.

A guide to British social procedure: Page 4.

$50,000,000 Pared From Rivers and Harbors Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee has pared $50,000,000 from the rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

Anthracite Labor Compact Reported Near

NEW YORK (AP)—With a tentative agreement already announced negotiators for a new anthracite contract covering 100,000 Pennsylvania hard-coal miners met today to iron out details of the settlement.

President Reaches Hyde Park for Vacation

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt returned to his country estate overlooking the Hudson River today for a few days stay.

$29,286,873,000 Soviet Budget Approved

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia's budget for 1939, which appropriates 40,885,000,000 rubles (nominally $7,727,265,000) for national defense, won speedy Parliamentary approval.

By unanimous votes, the two Houses of the Supreme Soviet—the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities—adopted the budget, which included proposed expenditures of 154,957,000,000 rubles ($29,286,873,000) for all purposes.

France Pushes Pact With Turkey

PARIS (AP)—The Cabinet conferred today on the proposed French-Turkish mutual assistance agreement and the international situation in general. It was expected such an agreement, similar to one reached between Great Britain and Turkey, would be initialed next week. France is expected to cede to Turkey the strategic Hatay Republic.

Training of 15,000 U. S. Pilots Recommended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation authorizing training of. 15,000 civilians as airplane pilots was approved by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee.

380 on Trial Each Day in Franco Purge

MADRID (AP)—Citizens of the Madrid sector charged with treason, robbery, and vandalism are going on trial at the rate of 380 persons a day. Since March 28, when Nationalists, led by Gen. Francisco Franco, captured the City, 688 have been executed by firing squads. [Details: Page 4].

In Rome, the Government announced sailing of 19,400 Italian combatants from Spain would take place May 31.

Netherlands Cancels Call to Reservists

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The Netherlands Government has cancelled notification to a large number of reservists to hold themselves ready for mobilization. The notice did not affect coast and border defenses which are being kept at full strength.

Argentina Has Favorable Trade Balance

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Argentina has established a favorable trade balance by restrictions upon imports. Statistics on foreign trade for the first four months of 1939 disclosed United States imports at 5,879,219 pesos (about $1,822,557), compared to 9,054,836 pesos in the same period of 1938. Exports to the United States increased from 35,104,157 pesos to 54,765,509 pesos.

Chilean Charged With Curbing Press Freedom

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has approved a constitutional accusation against Minister of the Interior Pedro Alfonso based on charges he violated the freedom of the press when he ordered opposition newspapers not to circulate outside the capital.

The Minister was suspended from his post until the Senate either restores him or supports the accusation, thereby forcing his resignation.

Argentine 'Buying Campaign' Launched

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—An agent for the National Savings Bank in Apostoles advised his headquarters he had started a "spending campaign." The reason: Residents were so anxious to build up savings accounts they wouldn't buy pencils and books for their children's education.

Of All Things . . . !

Electricity Runs Dry

HAMMERFEST, Norway (AP)—This town of 3,650, believed to be the first in Europe to have a power plant, has run out of electricity. There has been no rain since December and the power station depends on a waterfall for operation.

Kennedy—The Scholar

BRISTOL, England (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, telling students of Bristol University of his studies at Harvard, said:

"I passed in everything except the subjects to which I intended to devote my career—banking and economics."

The Ambassador, here to receive an honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, was met by students on motorcycles who presented him with an "honorary degree fahrenheit" in a mock ceremony in front of the University Union.

College Cinderella

FREMONT, Neb., (AP) — Ilane Bishop, Midland College senior went from Queen to window washer in 24 hours. One day she was Midland's Athletic Queen, the next she spent seven hours washing windows.

It seemed the seniors ran up a debt in getting out the college annual and every class member had to pitch in and do odd jobs around town to raise money.

Decree Rule: Can France Yet Retreat?

No leader in France is outwardly asking full power — Yet decrees paved dictators' paths.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Serious students of democracy in France are carefully weighing—and not without some misgivings—the effects of government by decree rather than by legislative action which is the momentary French heritage of crisis.

Since last March, decrees possessing the force of law have been issued by the Cabinet upon the authorization of the Chamber of Deputies, granted under the spur of Germany's seizure of Czechoslovakia.

The theoretical possibility remains that the Chamber, in session, could challenge the Cabinet on some decision and vote it out of office. But such a development, in the present strained international situation, is unlikely; and with an eye on Germany, where "decree law" was one of the forerunners of present dictatorship, French political circles are not strangers to the question:

"Has rule by decree, which is so convenient to any group in power, come to stay in France?"

The Socialist newspaper, Le Populaire, on the eve of the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, published a cartoon showing a caretaker turning to the assembled Deputies and saying:

"Enter, gentlemen. But I warn you the 'museum' is only open for a few minutes."

One frequently hears the fear expressed that the habitual use of the "decree-law" is stimulating apathy and indifference to parliamentary institutions.

How convenient decrees prove in insuring swift passage of unpopular financial measures which might fail or might be weakened, if submitted to parliamentary debate, is indicated in the protests of the Left over the policy of Paul Reynaud, the Minister of Finance. One of his latest measures, a flat 1 per cent tax on all business transactions, is especially attacked on the ground that it is contributing to an excessive rise in the cost of living.

In Case of Emergency

Typical of the use of decrees to facilitate measures of repression and to mobilize the country's resources quickly for military purposes, are three decrees which have just been promulgated. One of these gives the Minister of the Interior the right to forbid the circulation and sale in France of publications printed in foreign languages or printed in French, if controlled by foreigners. This is designed to combat subversive or defeatist propaganda which might be paid for by foreign powers.

Another decree provides for compulsory instruction in air raid precautions in the schools. This was issued because a small group of pacifist teachers in the South of France had declined to carry out a request from the Ministry of Education to give such instruction. A third decree provides for a state credit of 20,000,000 francs (about $500,000) for the development of mines which are not profitable in time of peace but which may furnish needed mineral resources in the event of war.

The new powers of the Cabinet also make it easier to modify, and in certain cases to abrogate, some of the concessions to labor which were made during the period of the Popular Front. The Ministry of Labor, for instance, has just drawn up a new code on unemployment which is officially designed to simplify a mass of existing legislation on this subject and to abolish abuses, but which is attacked as "retrogressive" in the press of the Left. It provides, among other things, for consideration of all the resources of the family of the unemployed in granting relief, withdraws state unemployment aid from rural communities where there are less than five unemployed and cuts off aid to unemployed foreigners unless their countries have a reciprocal agreement with France on this question.

Hope of Stability

It is perhaps a guaranty of at least the temporary stability of the present Cabinet that its foreign policy of firmness in relation to the totalitarian powers is more unreservedly endorsed by the Left, while its domestic economic, social, and financial measures are gen-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 7)

Oh, Yes, Whales Were Landlubbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Corvallis, Ore.

The whale was once a land mammal which gradually, over long periods of time, became a water mammal, according to Dr. E. L. Packard, director of Oregon State College's Institute of Marine Biology.

Fossilized whale specimens found in the Cape Blanc territory on Oregon's southern coast, were identified by Dr. Packard as bones once belonging to a prehistoric whale of the Miocene Period.

Task of Lifting Squalus Begins, Using Pontoons

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. May 27 (AP)—Navy men today began raising the sunken submarine Squalus and its 26 drowned crew members.

All last night the navy worked in preparation for the job. Decks of the Squalus were cleared by divers of impedimenta. Air lines—scores of them—were tested for use; pontoons were prepared; the big escape bell in which 33 survivors were rescued about 30 hours after the sinking was repaired for the new job.

Plans, approved by the Navy's high command in Washington, call for raising the 1,450-ton hulk, lying on the muddy bottom 240 feet below the surface, with huge steel pontoons and compressed air.

Speed was essential to take advantage of weather conditions.

Meantime, the cause of the sinking remained a mystery. First blamed was a failure of a 31-inch air induction valve which permitted tons of icy water to flow in and flood the after compartments, but contradiction of that theory came from Capt. H. R. Greenlee, manager of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, after a crew member reported closing the valve and seeing a light flash to indicate it was closed.

"Anything said about the valve is mere conjecture," Captain Greenlee said. "The cause of the disaster will not be known until the vessel has been examined in dry-dock."

The survivors, rescued dramatically in four trips of the big escape bell Wednesday, were, for the most part, ready for duty. Only one or two remained under care.

Some officers believed the job might be done by nightfall today. Others expressed belief it might take three weeks. Raising of the S-4 off Provincetown in 1927 took three months and raising of the S-51 off Block Island previously required nine months, but many technical advances have been made since that time.

On hand to aid the expert Navy divers who did the valiant rescue work over the four-day period was the entire class of fledgings from the Navy diving school, ready for experience.

Tariff Penalty Cuts Trade Of U.S. and Reich

70 per cent of exports to America reported affected as commerce stream dries up.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Trade between the United States and Germany has dried up to a mere shadow of its former self today, barely a month after the Roosevelt Administration imposed a sudden and dramatic tariff penalty of 25 per cent on subsidized imports from Germany.

To the extent that this penalty was an economic sanction, adopted as a means of enforcing upon Germany the United States' displeasure at the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia and other elements of German foreign policy, its effectiveness is virtually complete.

No official figures are yet available. The countervailing duty, as it is called, became effective April 23 and the April trade figures, released this week in Berlin, do not show its effects because several extra shiploads of goods were rushed into the United States just prior to the effective date, to escape the duty.

Affects 70 p. c. of Total

A rough measure of the amount of goods clearing customs, however, shows that an overwhelming proportion of German exports is unable to surmount the new hurdle. At least 70 per cent of the goods which entered the country to the value of $123,000,000 two years ago, and $105,000,000 last year, is estimated by rule of thumb to be thus affected. And in German trade circles it is believed that if Germans can recover 20 per cent of this amount, as the situation shakes down somewhat and traders can better estimate what they can salvage, they will consider themselves fortunate.

Thus there is already some question as to whether the special penalty has not worked too well. There is pressure from American importers of German goods, as well as from German traders themselves, for relief. In particular, it is hoped by many on both sides that the provision may be waived whereby a trader is forced to deposit an amount sufficient to cover the special duty whether the goods are affected by it or not, pending a ruling from the customs authorities.

There is also a realistic effort on the part of the German interests to devise some working agreement whereby German goods that are vital to the United States, and American goods which Germany cannot do without, can be exchanged on a less abnormal basis—frankly taking into consideration the reduced level of trade which the Administration insists

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Photographing Gasoline Explosion

Wide World

Dr. Lloyd Withrow **Dr. Gerald Rassweiler**

General Motors research engineers who received the Horning Award at a recent session of the World Automotive Engineering Congress. Picture shows the engineers and their camera in action as they photograph combustion chamber process of a gasoline engine. Round drum in the rear contains film and lenses of the camera.

Engineers get Horning award: Page 5.

Lawrence Finds Real Jobs Solve Relief-Roll Problem

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 27—A year ago this woolen-mill town beside the Merrimack had 1,350 families receiving town relief. Today there are less than 450.

If you climb the stairs to the City Almoner's office in City Hall, you are as likely to be handed a slip recommending you for a job in some nearby worsted mill as you are to receive a requisition for emergency supplies.

There are two reasons for this: Lawrence is enjoying a mild sort of boom, so there are a certain number of jobs available; secondly, Lawrence's welfare activity is primarily designed to get people off public relief and back on private pay rolls.

Judging by the experience of many other cities, this second factor is as important as the first; for one of the surprises, and problems, of the depression has been the insensitiveness of relief rolls to economic improvement. For instance, in Quincy the shipyards were booming almost at wartime peaks all winter, and other business was relatively good, yet it has only been in the last week or two that welfare rolls have decreased to any marked extent.

But Lawrence apparently has found the answer.

The answer, of course, is partly contained in the Chamber of Commerce report showing that in the last week of March a year ago there were 14,634 employed at a monthly pay roll of $1,411,657, while in the last week of March this year there were 19,601 employed with a pay roll of $1,952,570. But if you spent an hour in the office of the City Almoner, Timothy Riley, you might come away with the impression that Lawrence's remarkable record is in large measure contained in the approach Mr. Riley brings to his job.

Essence of this approach is to prevent in the thought of the recipient of the delusion that City relief offers any permanent solution for his personal problems. Relief is not granted for any long period. The recipient is under constant pressure to look for a job. If he looks persistently and still can't find work through no fault of his own his relief status will be renewed, but only temporarily.

Suppose you want help and go into Mr. Riley's office. You would not find it crowded. There are no long lines of relief seekers. You can walk right up to the desk and have immediate attention. You may even be directed into Mr. Riley's cubicle.

You will find a genial little Irishman, soft spoken and sympathetic. He asks you some questions. Your name? Where do you live? Have you any children? Are you a citizen? Have you had military serv-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Double Budget: How It Would Operate in U.S.

Day-to-day expenses and so-called investments are separated under proposed system.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—At one time or another President Roosevelt has toyed with the idea of a double budget. Now Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University has advocated it before the Federal Monopoly Committee. The double budget system is in use in Sweden and Denmark and other countries. What is it, and how does it work?

It is appropriate to discuss the matter because this is "National Debt Week" so-called by the Republicans. The Democrats have retorted with a radio defense by Mr. Roosevelt, and the introduction of the Townsend Bill in the House, designed to embarrass some of the same Republicans who deplore the debt but who indorse Dr. Townsend's plan for a gigantic financial adventure. The question of the double budget deals with the Federal debt, but in terms far removed from the political level. Primarily the double budget is advocated to promote lucid public thinking in connection with the Federal debt, now running about $40,000,000,000.

The Two Budgets

The double budget would divide the Government's expenses into two categories, the "operating budget" dealing with day-to-day expenses, and the "investment budget," which carries on over a longer period.

Dr. Hansen himself is not a New Dealer and criticizes the New Deal's failure to tax the middle income brackets. However, he does not view the Nation's debt with the alarm of many businessmen. This is because it includes many projects of a self-liquidating nature which he thinks should not be put into the "debt" at all. They are investments in one sense. Just as a man borrows to pay for his house, he believes that a Nation is entitled to build Bouder Dam, for instance, where the net returns exceed carrying charges. The unpaid balance on Boulder Dam is certainly a debt. But it is a different kind of debt than for a battleship, say, which gives no financial return. He would put one kind of debt in one budget and the other kind in another. He believes this gives a more realistic picture of the true state of the Nation's pocketbook. Perhaps Dr. Hansen is overoptimistic. But the picture he draws under these circumstances is not quite so terrifying as that which many businessmen present. On the other hand, Dr. Hansen strongly believes in ultimate balancing of the budget, over the term of the business cycle.

Sample Budget Prepared

A sample double budget for the Treasury has actually been drawn and is part of the record of the Monopoly Committee. It covers the eight fiscal years of 1931 to 1938. The first budget is the "operating budget." It shows total tax receipts in the period of about $30,000,000,000. Against them it includes all "ordinary" expenses of Government—legislative defense, veterans costs, interest payments, and the like. This comes to almost exactly the sum of the total receipts mentioned above—just under $30,000,000,000. The two items cancel each other out. In addition in the operating budget are placed three-fifths of the cost of work relief and one-fourth cost of CCC. When these additions are made the eight-year operating budget ends with an "operating" deficit of $9,382,000,000.

Now turn to the "investment budget." There are four main headings. Under the first, "loans and investments" such as RFC and Commodity Credit Corporation, is the total (after deducting write-offs) of $3,432,000,000 for the eight years.

Public Works Program

The second item is self-liquidating public works. The Government has invested $370,000,000 in them.

The third item is for non-revenue producing public works like TVA excluding those constructed by work relief. The total here is $5,309,000,000. These represent concrete physical additions to the national plant.

In the fourth item are put two-fifths of the cost of work relief and three-quarters of CCC, the portion of this type of expenditures which for purposes of illustration were estimated to represent permanent additions to the national plant. Finally a deduction is made for amortizing all non-revenue producing public works over a 25-year period.

$11,594,000,000 Investment

This "investment" budget gives an eight-year investment total of $11,594,000,000, after deducting $2,900,000,000 for write-offs and amortization, which are charged to the operating budget.

This all sounds rather complicated. But the heart of it is this: during the eight years there was a gross increase of Federal public debt of $20,980,000,000, but over 50 per cent of it represented "investment" under the arbitrary

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

International Radio in U. S. Put on Its Honor — Censorship by FCC? — A Policy's in the Making—But Hardy Free Speech Flourishes

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The international radio facilities of the United States were this week placed on their honor to serve the cause of peace and democracy and of international good will. And at once, the serious charge of censorship was raised. Who are the members of the Federal Communications Commission to say what contributes, and what does not contribute to this end? By what authority do they issue a regulation in the following terms: that stations broadcasting to foreign countries "shall render only an international service which will reflect the culture of this country, and which will promote international good will, understanding, and co-operation"?

Others, less concerned about censorship and more inclined to applaud the idea, are inquiring today for their own information. Does this involve pre-editing of radiocast speeches? And by what machinery will the FCC ensure that its general rule is put into operation?

Ingredients for a Decision

Hence the following partial list of the ingredients which go into the making of a decision on these important and much misunderstood questions:

The FCC is barred by law from censoring radiocast programs.

Congress said: "Nothing in this Act (establishing the Commission) shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship . . . No regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication."

The FCC therefore has not, and does not intend to examine or alter any program in advance of delivery.

Hearings would be held and evidence taken only if there were a substantial public protest against some station or program.

The present Commissioners individually and as a group have repeatedly expressed their adherence to the ideals of free speech.

The new regulation was approved by Commissioner T. A. M. Craven who is unusually zealous in the matter of safeguarding the bill of rights as applied to radio.

Discipline is applied with the utmost caution by the Commission. In more than 10 years spanned by the FCC and the Federal Radio Commission which preceded it, it is said on authority of the Commission's headquarters that there has been no single case of a penalty imposed.

The voluntary discipline of the broadcast license holders has been adequate to deal with all incidents which have arisen. Doubtless the ultimate ability of the Commission to revoke licenses has something to do with this; but so also has the adverse reaction of the public to flagrant ethical abuses on the air.

Thus it can be said that so far as the present Commission membership is concerned, charges of an intent to censor in important degree probably overshot the mark. Whether this week's ruling would be abused by another membership at another time remains an open question.

Forces Play on International Policy

Behind the scenes, two forces are at work in the current making of international broadcast policy. The State Department is anxious to do everything possible to break down the cultural barrier between Hispanic and North Americans. It has held repeated conferences with the FCC and this week's ruling is one result. Those with a photographic memory may recall that the wording is virtually the same as that of a resolution on cultural co-operation passed at the Montevideo Pan-American Conference of 1933. In the eyes of the State Department, then, the ruling is more a statement of good intention, to be metaphorically posted over every microphone whose antenna is directed on a southward beam, than it is a restriction.

Encourages Export of Free Speech

Meanwhile, there are those in the Administration who would like to see huge Government-owned short-wave stations, blasting daily at Fascist propaganda in the Americas, and seeking to shout it down with counter propaganda. There are bills before Congress to bring this about. The FCC makes no secret of its conviction that this isn't "the American way" of doing things. Let the light of American democracy shine, they would say, but not be imposed hypnotically on others.

The Commission's present object, then, is not to ban discussion or opinion even on the most controversial international subjects. On the contrary, it intends to encourage the export of a hardy and resilient free speech as the very essence of "the culture of this country," whose interests the radiocasters are now enjoined to serve. It is only the repeated projection over a wavelength of a one-sided and unanswered dogma which is internationally libellous or hate-mongering or malicious—in which words are sent out in regiments to do battle with an opponent—that the Commission considers to represent a speech that is no longer free.

Saville R. Davis.

Women as Fliers: They Fly as Well But Men Get Jobs

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 27 (AP)—Despite almost unanimous agreement that women are equal to men as fliers, delegates to the Women's National Aeronautics Association convention opined today, there is no financial future for the fair sex in aviation.

They expressed their opinions in interviews.

"Flying for women is purely a sports proposition—there is no financial field," declared Mrs. Grace E. Prescott of San Diego, Calif., who won the Ruth Chatterton Derby for precision flying from Los Angeles to Cleveland, Ohio, in the 1935 National Air Races.

"Commercial flying is a man's job," said Mrs. Carlos L. Reavis of Denver, Colo., Past National President of the W. N. A. A.

"It's like being a bus driver, a streetcar motorman, or a locomotive engineer—purely a man's task.

"Of course," added Mrs. Prescott, "in a national emergency, such as a war, you could count on us to operate ambulance planes, fly the mail, and transport passengers and equipment."

Estimating that there are less than 500 licensed women fliers in the country, the San Diego aviatrix expressed the belief that with more experience and training any of them could handle the large transport planes.

To bolster the claim that women could take their places along with men in the air, the winning of the Bendix transcontinental speed flight by Jacqueline Cochran and Louise Thaden was pointed out.

"This was done in competition with the best men speed fliers in the United States," observed Mrs. B. F. Roberts of Albuquerque, N. M.

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The Week in Focus: Air Mail Spans North Atlantic; Nations Tightening Alliances

Russia Receives British Bid For Pact; Axis Unifies Arms

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A winged ship larger than Columbus' Santa Maria conquered one of aviation's "last frontiers" in routine fashion.

The Yankee Clipper flew by easy stages both ways across the North Atlantic on scheduled air mail service.

Twelve years to a day after Charles A. Lindbergh launched forth alone for Paris, the 4½-ton Clipper with a crew of 11 and two observers aboard took off from Port Washington, L. I.

That was May 20 at 7:50 a. m., E. S. T. Capt. Arthur E. Laporte directed her flight from the Master's desk in the spacious control cabin.

Into the harbor at Horta, the Azores, slithered the Clipper after 26½ hours over the sea. On to Lisbon, Portugal; Marseille, France, and Southampton, England. Within a week of the Long Island take off, she rode again at her American moorings.

Several hundred holders of tickets for the first passenger flights must wait until five air mail trips have been completed. After the Azores route is fully established, the northerly run via Newfoundland and Foynes, Ireland, will be added, giving two alternatives for different seasons and weather.

The French flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris completed a round trip test flight to America by way of the Azores, returning to Biscarosse, France, May 25.

Italy is rushing work on the Cant-Z512, a four-motored 40-passenger monoplane for trans-Atlantic service.

Britain is completing a stratoliner designed to fly at 30,000 feet altitude "above the weather," and to make the trip to Australia with three stops. Australia prepares to survey an alternative route to London, by way of the Indian Ocean, Monbasa on the east coast of Africa, and Bathurst on the west. The present route is via Athens, Baghdad, India, and Singapore.

Heroism in the Depths

Beneath, as above, the Atlantic, heroism and technical advance breathed warmly in the news. Thirty-three survivors of the U. S. Submarine Squalus were rescued in the first actual test of the Navy's diving bell. Seven to nine at a time, they were brought up from 240 feet. Off Portsmouth, N. H., salvage of the Squalus and recovery of 26 bodies in flooded compartments has begun. Reasons for failure of a high induction valve to close have not been reported.

In new helium diving suits, divers at Tampa, Florida, plan to walk the streets of a city 300 feet under water, a former capital of St. Kitts' Island.

The National Munitions Control Board voted to allow the Secretary of State to permit export of helium up to 500,000 cubic feet. Germany has repeatedly been refused 18,000,000 feet of helium for Zeppelins.

Eyes on Moscow

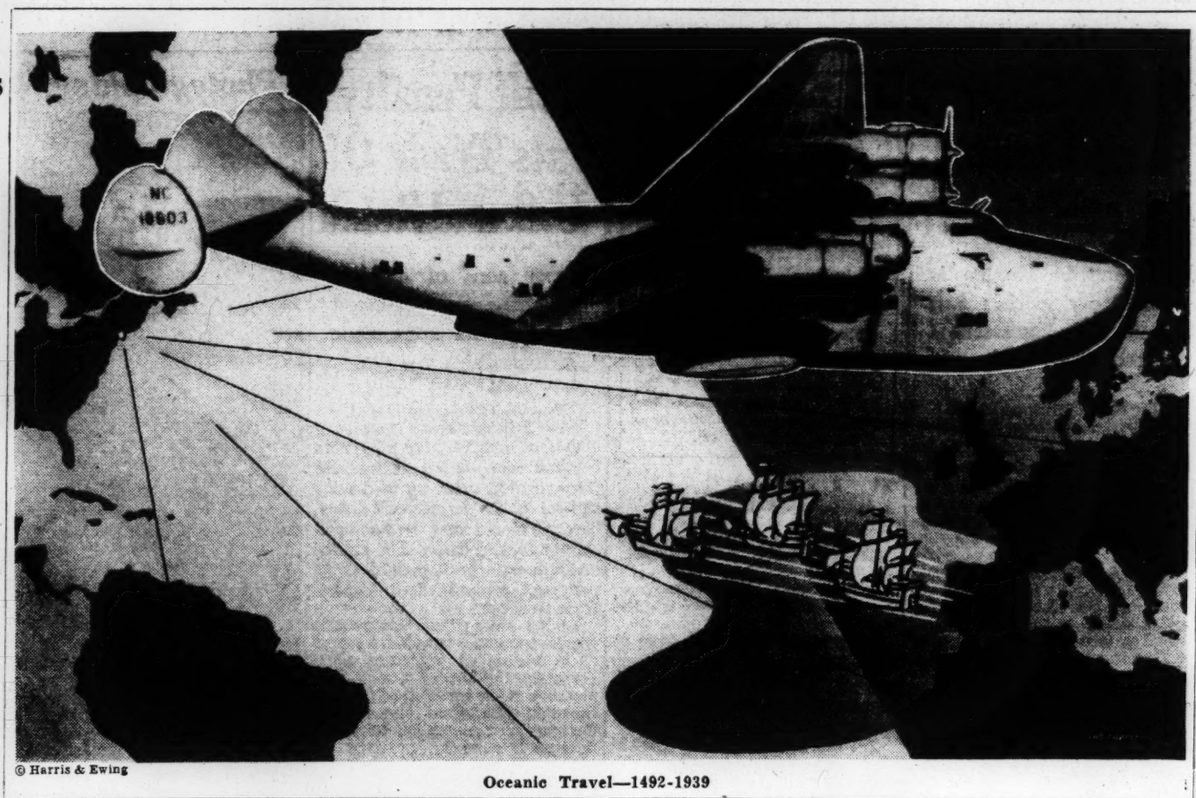
Russia, even under the mechanized regime of the Soviets, remains a question mark in Europe's military calculations. Japan deflated the reputation of Czarist Russia by a resounding defeat in 1904-5. Russia's 1914-1917 record left much to be desired by its allies.

At the moment when Britain dispatched to Moscow (May 26) the terms of an alliance intended to link Britain, Russia, and France, the Soviets topped all peace time armaments budgets to date. Within one year Russia is to spend $7,727,000,000 on arms. Both Houses of the Supreme Soviet, or Russian Parliament, adopted the budget unanimously May 27.

Secrets of Russian military power were disclosed at least in part to Colonel Lindbergh some

France and Poland signed a commercial accord on May 24, supplementing their military accord.

A British military mission was reliably reported in Warsaw conferring with Polish officers.



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Oceanic Travel—1492-1939

League Not Forgotten

While the chess game of pact versus pact went on, the temporarily neglected system of collective security revived somewhat at Geneva. Britain's Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax said that Britain "still adheres to League ideals of international co-operation." There is even talk that the Russian-British-French pact may be kept within the League framework.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, sent from the United States an appeal to the League for action on Germany's invasion of his country, and on Hungary's sharing of the spoils. The Council sent the appeal to committee.

An old League topic, the Aaland Islands, bobbed up when Russia contested at Geneva a Finnish-Swedish proposal for fortification of the Baltic pin-pricks of land strategically located near Leningrad's outlet to the sea.

The British Empire sped its defense moves. A Royal Commission gave final assent to the conscription law in the absence of King George VI in Canada. New Zealand and Australia, with English advice, are consolidating their economic and strategic defenses.

time back. Britain now has invited the Soviet War Commissar, Clement E. Voroshiloff, to observe the next British war maneuvers. Should Russia join Britain and France in a mutual assistance pact, Russian armed might could be examined extensively from outside for the first time.

France on May 20 approved nine new defense decrees. The fleet sailed May 23 for maneuvers in the English Channel and the southern end of the North Sea.

Portugal, traditional British ally next door to Spain, reaffirmed its British ties May 23.

Stiffer Axis

In the modernistic marble grandeur of the Reichs Chancellery on May 22 Adolf Hitler presided over the signing of the military alliance with Italy. At one end of the table sat Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister. At the other end, Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister.

Terms of the alliance bind Italy to the German chariot in words difficult to evade. If either partner becomes involved in military operations against another power or group of powers, the other will "immediately rally to his side" and support him with "all his military resources on land, at sea, and in the air."

This pact is far stronger than the loose entente between Italy and Austria Hungary before the war of 1914, which Italy broke to join Britain and France.

In Danzig, the killing of a German citizen by a Pole caused tension but was smoothed over. The League of Nations poured oil on the Danzig waters by instructing its High Commissioner, Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, to return. This action was interpreted as showing the League would not disturb the Danzig status quo, in which Germans actually control the Free City.

Britain may permit the transfer to Germany of £5,000,000 in Czecho-Slovak gold balances held in London for the World Bank.

Lithuania and Germany signed a commercial accord May 20, growing out of German annexation of Memel some weeks ago. Lithuania is to receive two free port zones in Memel Harbor. A new free port about two miles south of Memel is promised.

Italy began withdrawing troops from Spain. Rome set the total at 19,400, to be withdrawn before the end of this month. Foreign estimates of Italians who fought in Spain run in excess of the 40,000 officially admitted, but the number of "replacements" is unknown.

Tokyo, third major member of the anti-Communist pact, fixed its policy toward Europe in a Cabinet session understood to favor unconditional aid for Germany and Italy.

British-American Ties

King George at Winnipeg spoke with unusual directness on foreign affairs. In his Empire Day broadcast he declared that "no man . . . will ever again conceive" of the use of force between the peoples of the British Empire and the United States."

In New York, British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay said that relations of the two Anglo-Saxon nations were more cordial now than during the World War. Robert S. Hudson, Secretary of the British Overseas Trade Department, is on mission in the United States.

The Royal progress through Canada continues to be a heart-warming success.

Japan's Search and Seizure

Stopping of neutral vessels on the high seas is always an explosive practice. Britain and the United States have fought one war, 1812, over British seizures of American seamen.

Japan now announces that foreign ships entering Chinese waters will be subject to search, and the cargoes subject to confiscation if intended for the Chinese fighters. The British Ranpura and the French Aramis were halted. Britain and France protested.

In Kulangsu, landing parties of Japan, Britain, France, and the United States remained in a test over Japanese occupation of the international settlement on an island in the harbor of Amoy.

Thirty British bluejackets landed in the Pootung district at Shanghai to protect a cotton mill. They were withdrawn after a Japanese protest and the landing of Japanese marine detachment.

The Monitor's Shanghai correspondent, after a flight to Chungking, reports that peace in China is still far distant.

Lieut. Arthur F. Anders of the Panay, bombed and sunk in the Yangtze River, received a Distinguished Service Medal.

Storm Over Palestine

Britain's project for an Arab-dominated Palestine State came before the House of Commons. The motion to approve the plan passed, but by margins narrower than the Government considers essential. The vote was 268 to 179 for adopting the Government's proposals. An Opposition amendment was voted down 281 to 181.

As a result, the Government is believed to be considering some changes.

Jewry throughout the world, and especially in the United States, marshalled its protests. Jews paraded Jerusalem, but in good order. Several thousand Jews at a mass meeting in New York were advised by Mayor La Guardia to "keep your heads."

American Searchings

Relations of business and government reached a peak of interest as President Roosevelt addressed the American Retail Federation with an optimistic view of the economic outlook. The new philosophy of permanent government spending made headway. Adolph A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, added his support.

The Latin American program was advanced with credits of $2,500,000 to Nicaragua. Brazil began paying on frozen credits totaling about $26,000,000.

Customs of Paris Shops Aped In New Yorks' Rue de la Paix

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—In honor of the formal opening of the French Pavilion at the New York World's Fair by the French Ambassador, Count René de Saint-Quentin, the week has been "French Week" in Fifty-seventh Street, dubbed the Rue de la Paix of New York. Here dress and accessory shops have featured their importations from Paris and displayed them against the French colors and with French and American flags in harmonious groups. One shop fills its vitrine with doves of peace; another employs as a background a large screen hand-painted with a scene along the banks of the River Seine.

One morning, moreover, an annual Parisian fête, the Race of the Midinettes, was repeated here, when a salesgirl from each shop, carrying a large hat box with the name of her firm, ran a competitive race down the block, the winner being awarded a prize.

One of the most sumptuous of the window displays was that of McGibbon & Co., where old hand-made French lace was featured. A flounce of Point d'Argentan of the period of early Louis XV, made for the Court, was notable. It measures four yards by 38 inches and this is believed to be the first time it has been publicly exhibited. Another flounce, one of Point d'Alençon, was a superb example of French needlepoint. It was made for Queen Victoria, but arrived too late to be worn at the function for which it was intended and passed out of her possession. The cordonnet—that is, the buttonholed borders that run around the motifs—were done over twisted strands of human hair to give them a slight relief. Hair was considered superior to a silk thread because, being more slippery, it permitted a closer crowding together of the incredibly tiny stitches.

Hand-made laces are no longer produced in France on a commercial scale, with the result that such examples of the art have achieved great interest and value.

Timber Export Increased

OTTAWA—Exports of planks and boards from Canada during the first two months of the current year totaled 280 million board feet, an advance of about 23 per cent over the corresponding period of 1938.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Groups Sponsor Plan to Equalize Education in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27 — Equalizing educational opportunities between Alabama, which spent $38 a pupil in 1930, and New York, which spent $150, is described in an American Youth Commission study just made by Prof. Newton Edwards of the University of Chicago as a "national responsibility."

The Edwards report presents data on the ability of the 48 states to support education and suggests model plans of taxation in relation to that ability and the number of youth the states produce. Under the present system of local support, it is pointed out, the people least able to pay have the most children to educate.

Cultural Pattern

"The cultural pattern of a country of such vast proportions as ours probably will always present sharp differences and distinctions of one kind or another," Mr. Edwards concludes. "But even so, these differences should not be permitted to become too marked, for if they do, they threaten the general well-being of the entire Nation.

"It is in the national interest," he says, "to prevent large areas from emerging as areas characterized by extremely low economic capacity, by poor educational opportunities, and by the lack of adequate provision for essential public services. It has often been said that as a Nation we are an economic unit; it is no less true that as a people we are a cultural unit. If the quality of individual living sinks low in any area of appreciable size, communities elsewhere cannot wholly escape the consequences."

Sponsored by Groups

The Edwards study was sponsored by the American Youth Commission, the President's Advisory Committee on Education, and the National Resources Committee.

Bills to initiate a Federal-aid program on a six-year experimental basis are before Congress, but there is little likelihood there will be any action on them this session, because of the unbalanced condition of the national budget.

Canadian Workers Listed

Workers employed by 11,309 establishments in Canada at the beginning of March numbered 1,027,846.

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U. S. Uses Subsidy Dynamite To Force World Cotton Limit

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, have agreed upon and are pressing a cotton program which is likely to have a strong impact upon foreign nations.

Secretary Wallace announced, and the President supported, plans for a world cotton conference to be held in Washington this autumn, aiming at an international limitation of production and allocation of markets. As the dynamite to push through this program, they are going ahead with their export subsidy plan, under which American producers could export cotton at the world price and attempt to regain some of their severely dwindled foreign markets.

While these two policies—the iron hand in the velvet glove—are tackling cotton from the world viewpoint, the Administration presses ahead with all its domestic aids to the cotton grower: loans, benefit payments, efforts to expand domestic consumption, and projects for a processing tax to pay for it all.

Comprehensive Analysis

Secretary Wallace's speech at Little Rock, Ark., was a comprehensive analysis of the whole cotton situation, under which the United States is exporting the lowest quantity in 60 years and building up a carry-over which by Aug. 1 is likely to be 14,000,000 bales, or a record high. He defends his program, declaring that Supreme Court scrapping of the original AAA led to the big 1937 harvest, which in turn meant that the loans issued under the new program were price-pegging loans, now holding cotton in storage and keeping it out of the export trade.

Cotton growers have enjoyed a great gain in income from benefit payments and loan, but with a large surplus carry-over and an artificially high loan rate. The existing charge on Government loan cotton is $45,000,000 a year. The existence of the loan causes uncertainty and holds down the world price. So Secretary Wallace concluded: "We must reduce the loan stock if we are to adjust our supplies and have order in the industry."

No considerable further reduction in American cotton acreage is contemplated: a fact for foreign nations to remember as they come to the conference. "I think," said Secretary Wallace, "we must plan for a normal annual crop of around 12,000,000 bales."

The U. S. Proposal

He proposes the following program:

1. Continue the cotton loan, as a protection to growers, preventing the domestic price from going down by, say, two or three cents a pound with a resultant loss of from $120,000,000 to $180,000,000 to farmers. "Southern farmers are not getting nearly enough for their crop as it is," says Secretary Wallace.
2. Continue benefit payments for production adjustment and soil conservation.
3. "Vigorously and thoughtfully" expand the domestic consumption of cotton.
4. Get back into the world market.
5. Adoption of processing taxes to "serve as a continuing source of revenue" for benefit payments to cotton farmers.

The gravity of the blow to the whole United States involved in loss of the cotton export market is being increasingly felt here. As the Agricultural Secretary said: "Exery part of our country will lose if we lose our export markets for cotton—every part will gain if we keep that market."

Favorable Responses

He continued: "I think that the long-run solution must include an agreement among the cotton producing nations of the world on sharing the world market. Great gains would result from an international agreement on cotton to assure each country its fair share of the export market and to support a reasonable level of world prices. With these ends in mind, we have proposed an international conference on cotton. It is indeed a pleasure to announce here for the first time that favorable responses have been received from nearly all the cotton-producing and cotton-exporting countries."

But the immediate need is to put force behind this broad program, and Secretary Wallace supports President Roosevelt's export subsidy plan as the only practical, immediate solution for this emergency. Exporters would be paid the amount necessary to allow them to export cotton at the world price without a loss. The price of cotton at home would remain protected regardless of what happened to the prices on sales abroad. This is considered the cheapest practical way for the Government to reduce the cotton surplus.

Wheat Subsidy Explained

For about a year, the Administration has been stimulating wheat exports with a subsidy. Secretary Wallace says: "In the absence of the wheat export plan, we probably would have exported less than 35,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. As it is, the export sales of wheat from July 1, 1938 to May 16, 1939, totalled 109,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 86,500,000 bushels were subsidized at an average cost of 25 cents a bushel, or a total of about $22,000,000. The combined effect of the wheat loan and export program has been to keep the Chicago price of wheat from 15 to 30 cents a bushel above its normal relationship with the Liverpool price. In other words, this program has increased the income of the American wheat farmers at least $70,000,000 for the crop year just coming to an end. Every dollar taken out of the Federal Treasury for running the export and loan program has meant at least $3 extra in the pockets of the men who raise wheat. Furthermore, the wheat export program has kept unmanageable supplies of wheat from piling up under the wheat loan."

Fire-Fighting Methods

This program, it is now proposed, should be applied to cotton—pending allocation of world markets, etc. To pay for it, Secretary Wallace urges the equivalent of a processing tax. This would require legislation. But the authority for the cotton export program already exists, and the Administration is now likely to go ahead with it whether Congress agrees or not. So, in its two great export staples, wheat and cotton, the United States is rapidly approaching the large-scale subsidy stage. Such are the economics of the times. With the same breath, Secretary Wallace praised the reciprocal trade program. So American policy resembles that of the fire fighters. They prefer to prevent fires; if that isn't possible, they will fight fire with water and chemicals — the reciprocal program; but if worst comes to worst, back-fires will be—are being—set.

Chemurgy Opens New Fields Of Progress for Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Adhering to its policy of an agricultural program of abundance rather than scarcity, the National Farm Chemurgic Council is nevertheless urging a moderate, workable approach to its goal. This was evident at the Mid-American Chemurgic Conference of agriculture, industry, and natural science held here last week.

Leaders in the movement, while urging that more money be put into research activities, pointed out that research programs require time for their completion, from five to ten years in most cases. Thus, it is evident, they say, that it is a slow process to develop new agricultural products, new uses for them, and new industries.

However, the agriculture industry itself must put more money into research in order to do its share in attaining the chemurgic goal. That is the conclusion of L. F. Livingston, Manager of the Agricultural Extension Division of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. He reminded those at the conference that "the chemical industry as a whole spends between 2 per cent and 3 per cent of its annual sales receipts on research; all manufacturing industry spends about one half of 1 per cent of the value of goods sold in research; agriculture spends only one seventh of 1 per cent of the value of its products on research."

"The conclusions are these," he said, "industry has learned that research pays dividends; agriculture has lagged behind and must catch up." He proposed research activities by agricultural organizations and increased appropriations for research by Federal and State Governments.

Encouraging to those interested in the chemurgic movement were the reports presented at the meeting which emphasized the increased acreage and use of products already used in chemurgy; soybeans, corn, beet sugar, and milk. For example, H. R. Drackett, Cincinnati Ohio, manufacturer, told how he was using many Ohio-grown products in making plastics.

Acknowledging the research which is already producing some results, D. Howard Doane, of the Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis, Mo., urged further field research and engineering in order to guide farmers and industrialists in setting up production of chemurgic crops and their products on a sound basis. He called this "The missing link in the chemurgic movement." While emphasizing a plan of action, he warned that "The whole plan will collapse if we fail to effectively tie in the farmers."

Washington Record

President: Signed U. S.-Nicaragua commercial pact; $773,049,151 naval appropriation bill.

Vetoed cattle rustling bill.

Addressed American Retail Federation.

Nominated: David J. Lewis of Maryland as member of the National Mediation Board; James W. Morris of Florida as Assistant Justice U. S. District Court, D. C.: Samuel Rorex as U. S. District Attorney for Arkansas District: renominated George E. Allen as Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Sent request to Congress for $98,000 supplemental appropriation including $60,000 for six administrative assistants.

Senate: Approved $30,747,780 Labor Department appropriation bill; Wheeler bill to unite and co-ordinate control of rail, water and motor carriers under ICC, resolution directing assemblage of Congress for reception of the King and Queen of England on June 9.

Confirmed nomination: George Allen as member of Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Armistead M. Dobie as Judge for Western District of Virginia.

House: Passed bill removing $30,000,000 limitation on amount of government bonds outstanding; two bills establishing minimum national allotments for wheat and cotton; bill for strengthening Coast Guard.

Completed congressional action on $54,000,000 naval public works authorization bill.

Approved Senate resolution calling for congressional recess to welcome King and Queen.

Canada Exports More Soap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's exports of soap in 1938 amounted to 15,046,732 pounds valued at $1,394,753 compared with 14,306,885 pounds worth $1,240,872 in 1937.

Doctors Protest U. S. Health Bill At Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Members of the Senate Labor Committee, after hearing representatives of the American Medical Association criticize the Wagner Health bill yesterday, requested suggestions for amendments to the measure.

Nine representatives of the Association, including Dr. Rock Sleyster, its President, condemned the bill introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York as "unnecessary," "economically unsound," and "highly objectionable." In addition Representative Albert E. Austin (R) of Connecticut, a physician, joined the group in protest.

Senator Wagner said, "We hear all this criticism but the Association has offered no suggestions."

He disputed a contention by Dr. R. L. Sensenich of South Bend, Ind., that the proposed act would give the Federal Government control over the expenditure of funds to build hospitals and over care of the indigent.

Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University was also challenged.

Living Pictures at Geneva Of Women's Work and Hopes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — A square, white house, overlooking the waters of Lake Leman, close to this City, is destined, under the guidance of the World's Women's Party, to provide a center from which will be directed a policy designed to assist women everywhere to establish their equality with men in world citizenship.

Already the loors are open, although officially the opening will not take place until early June. The work of decorating and furnishing is going on and, under the direction of Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest of Washington, plans are being laid for activities which will last all summer.

Serves Women's Cause

Mrs. Forrest is ready and willing to talk of these plans to any interested visitor. The World Women's Party, she explains, is not an entirely new organization. It is an outgrowth of the National Woman's Party of the United States and, incorporated in Washington in November, 1938, during the Convention of that organization, offers a direct response to appeals for help coming from European countries where the women's "cause" is experiencing social and economic setbacks undreamed of less than 10 years ago.

Women of the United States, Mrs. Forrest says, can no longer feel justified in standing apart from the rest of the world's women, but must lend their aid to strengthening a position which, if lost, would eventually react upon the status of women everywhere.

The immediate aim of the World Women's Party is, she says, to work for the complete equality of men and women in international agreements, defeating, where possible, any proposed world treaties which would impose special restrictions upon women.

For such work, the site chosen for its headquarters is considered admirable. The square, white house lies only two doors away from the building of the International Labor Organization in which are drawn up treaties which vitally affect women in all countries. Communication between the two is easy and direct, and the International Labor Organization, which in the past has shown itself ready and willing to listen to women's viewpoint, will, it is believed, find at the square house valuable allies in its work.

Living Pictures

No controversial propaganda will be conducted this summer. Mrs. Forrest says that an educational campaign showing, through music, drama, and art, what the women of the ages have done, and what women of today are prepared to do in establishing a just balance between men and women, will accomplish more for the peace of nations than is generally realized.

The long sweep of grass which runs down between trees from the marble terraces to the lake will be turned into a threater for pageants and plays.

"Living picture" teaching, says Mrs. Forrest, is one of the most effective instruments of education today. The world knows well the point of view of those women who believe that equality is one of the first essentials of peaceful citizenship. This summer, those who visit Geneva will see, as well as hear, that point of view explained.

British Actress Compiles Anthology of Spoken Verse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The first volume of a gramophone anthology of spoken poetry has been completed by Miss Edith Evans, one of Britain's leading actresses. This anthology is believed to be the first of its kind ever attempted.

The private theater that the Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield, used to have in his house at Boar's Hill, Oxford, and a letter from New Zealand, played important parts in bringing the anthology about, according to Miss Evans.

Out of the love of fine speaking fostered by the performances in Mr. Masefield's theater about 10 years ago grew an organization called the Oxford Festival of Spoken Verse, which holds annual summer celebrations in Oxford, and is anxious to explore all methods of preserving fine examples of declamation. Connected with it are some of the most notable contemporary poets, including Mr. Richard Church, and Dr. Gordon Bottomley.

Comparatively recently, a book on "The Speaking of Poetry" was written by Mr. Wallace B. Nichols, and dedicated to Miss Evans. The book penetrated to the farthest reaches of the globe, and brought from New Zealand a letter expressing regret that no gramophone records existed from which people far from the London stage could enjoy the fine effects of Miss Evans's speech. The Oxford Festival, hearing of this, and finding the Columbia Gramophone Company interested, approached Miss Evans for the purpose of starting a comprehensive anthology of the best English verse.

Miss Evans threw herself into the project with enthusiasm. She loves, she says, new things: learning to drive a car, studying another foreign language, and making gramophone records all serve to vary the monotony of a long run in the theater. She made various suggestions as to poems she would like to include in the first volume. She was particularly keen on the work of Robert Bridges, but the rhythm of his poems proved too difficult for a first experiment. The list made by Miss Evans then went to the directors of the Festival, who sent it to the gramophone company, who sent it back to Miss Evans, with a multitude of alterations and new suggestions, until in its final form it consists of 30 lyrics, ballads, and sonnets, chosen from writers of every century since Shakespeare's.

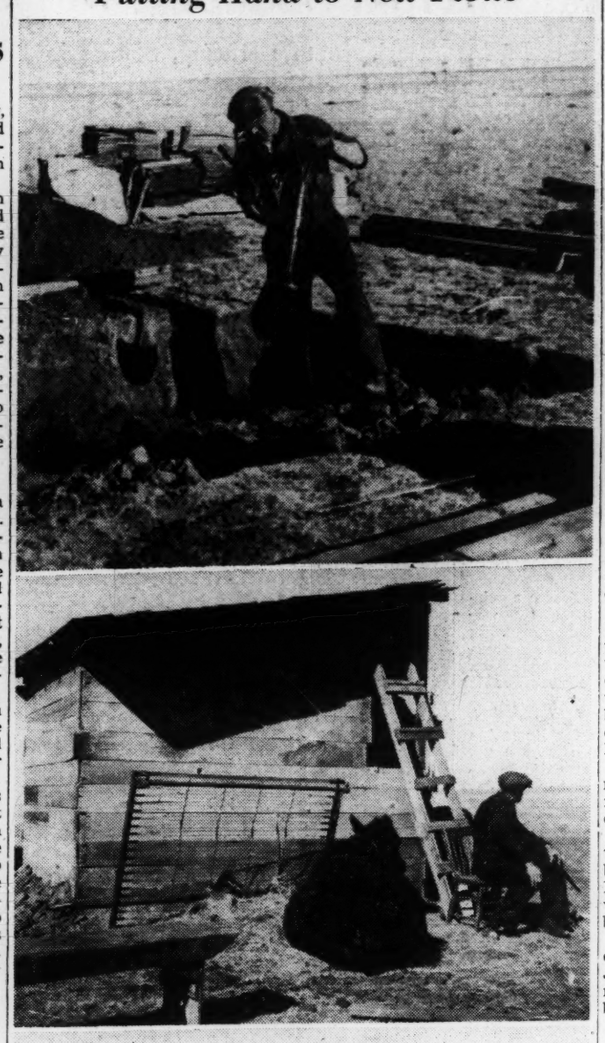
There are six double-sided records in this first volume. Some of the records have four poems to a side; some have only one. The longest of the poems is Keats's "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," which is probably Miss Evans's own favorite. The Columbia Company is inviting the public to make its preferences among the records known. Already some of the records are outstanding, and reveal the beauty of Miss Evans's voice at its best, as in the grave, reassuring loveliness of the speaking of the sestet of Shakespeare's sonnet, "Let me not to the marriage of true minds Admit impediment," and the musical tones of Tennyson's "Sweet and Low."

About a year's work has gone into the making of these records, and many technical difficulties have had to be overcome. The question of timing was particularly hard to tackle, and the elimination of all extraneous sound—for the microphone, unlike the ear, is not selective—had to be very carefully arranged.

Canada's Radio Output

Radio receiving sets produced in Canada during 1938 numbered 242,721.

Putting Hand to New Plows



Saskatchewans and Albertans Move

Pictured at the top is one of the new settlers of the Rolling Hills district in Alberta, digging the cellar of his new home, materials for which are scattered about.

A settler (center) rests by the framework of a new barn, apparently looking for somebody to give a hand. The cow munches contentedly.

New hope springs as the settler plows (at bottom). Pioneering again, but this time breaking the land with a modern plow.

Modern Pioneers Break Soil In Settlements in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Modern pioneers of the prairies are those settlers, who under the guidance of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, are once again taking up the plow in an effort to change their homes from the drought-ridden submarginal lands of the west to fresh and often unbroken soils.

Even new hamlets are springing up on the newly settled lands such as the little settlement of The Hills, in eastern Alberta, center of a freshly opened farming district of irrigated land, developed by P. F. R. A.

To this land of new hope, after years of dust and no rain on their old lands, went 50 families, 38 from Saskatchewan's southwestern drought country, and 12 from Alberta. Their arrival produced scenes reminiscent of the early settlers, who broke trails to make homes on the prairies in the eighties and nineties. Shacks, bunk cars, and tents were hurriedly erected for temporary accommodation until permanent homes were built.

The land upon which these modern pioneers settled comprises 25,000 acres, which a year ago were wild land, a playground for antelope and jackrabbit. Located 20 miles south of Brooks, Alberta, the tract is irrigated, the ditching, canals, and flooding structures being built by P. F. R. A. The whole development cost $50,000.

Each settler head of a family obtained 160 acres and in each allotment is 112 acres of irrigable land. Each farmer is expected to have 90 acres under cultivation this year in wheat, oats, flax, and barley. Each farm is a purely mixed farming proposition, even the pasturage for cattle being irrigated. Flax likely will be the "cash crop" this year, a linseed mill in Medicine Hat, Alberta, being willing to furnish flax seed and contract for the year's crop.

Tractors and plows have been employed industriously in recent weeks and already more than 3,000 acres have been broken.

Last summer when P. F. R. A. first began developing the Rolling Hills project, 80 heads of Saskatchewan families were taken free of charge to the site, shown the land and allowed to make their choice—to be moved there or to take other land in Saskatchewan, outside the submarginal areas in which they formerly farmed, and which now are being turned into community pasturelands.

In the little hamlet of The Hills, the name given to the new settlement, already have sprung into existence a general store, a blacksmith shop, a church, and a lumber yard. And the new pioneers are already talking about getting a post office, and building a school for the 83 children of school age.

Students Conduct Tuckahoe Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Twenty-five Sarah Lawrence College students have completed a housing survey of a congested section of Tuckahoe, N. Y. Undertaken at the request of the Tuckahoe Housing Authority, the Federal Government has agreed to accept it as the local authority's basis for application for new housing funds.

The survey, made public by Alexander J. Brown, Secretary of the Tuckahoe Housing Authority, indicates that 82.4 per cent of the dwellings investigated, consisting of a few single houses, but predominantly apartments, were below standards set by the Government for proper living conditions. The report, Mr. Brown said, will be forwarded to the United States Housing Authority, together with an application from Tuckahoe for a low-rent housing loan to replace these dwellings at an estimated cost of $1,000,000.

The Tuckahoe houses fell into the sub-standard group because of bad construction, lack of proper sanitary equipment, and overcrowding, the report stated.

Germany's Press Still Hopes to Halt Alliance of 3 Foes

BERLIN, May 27 (AP)—Evidence that Germany still hopes to prevent a British-French-Soviet alliance is seen here in careful press efforts to avoid putting any blame on Russia for what National Socialists call the effort to "encircle" Germany.

Instructions went out to the German press to refrain from attacking the Soviet Government during the present period of negotiations for a mutual assistance agreement to link the Soviet Union with Britain and France.

An outstanding symptom of the press attitude was a conciliatory half-page editorial on page one of the Westdeutscher Beobachter of Cologne, official party organ in the Rhineland.

Reserve Toward Japan

Paralleling this was the German attitude of reserve, for the time being, toward extension of the German-Italian military pact to include Japan.

But if Prime Minister Chamberlain and Joseph Stalin should come to terms, a new political constellation would be regarded as having come into being and Germany would feel she had to reply—possibly with a triple alliance of her own, including Japan as well as Italy.

One noted editor, whose prognostications usually have been correct since he is in the inner party circle, described the situation thus:

"We are by no means convinced that a triple alliance will come into being. We don't believe Chamberlain really wants to sign a pact with Stalin, nor Stalin with Chamberlain.

"So, meanwhile, we are quietly continuing our negotiations with Japan. If the triple alliance materializes, our answer may likewise be a triple alliance.

Eastern Muddle a Drawback

"Japan would, of course, be a much better alliance partner if she had her affairs in the East straightened out. That's the big drawback."

The Westdeutscher Beobachter editorial, captioned "We and the Soviets," said:

"It is not Soviet Russia which is leading in the establishment of the system (of alliances) directed against Germany.

"On the contrary, it is a 'capitalistic' state which has taken this role (meaning Britain). . . .

"Nothing hinders us from respecting the territory of the Soviet Union nor in engaging in trade with it. Economic connections with the Soviet Federation have in the past been useful."

Atlantic City Draws Birds Winging North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY — Atlantic City has a strong lure, not only for pleasure-seeking humans, but also for birds on their northward migration.

Bird students have listed visits of hermit thrush, song-chipping and white-throated sparrows, magnolia warblers, redstarts, kinglets, and blue-gray gnatcatchers, scarlet tanagers, ovenbirds, towhees, juncoes, catbirds, brown thrashers, flickers, sapsucker and downy woodpeckers, wrens, ruby-throated humming birds and orioles.

Local bird students believe no other busy city plays host to such a variety of birds usually found only in woods and fields.

Growing Reich Reports Need of Labor

BERLIN, May 27 (AP)—Germany's tremendous political and economic pace has placed a great strain on the Nation's machinery, but the Reich has become "beyond question" the leading industrial Nation of Europe, declared the semiannual report of the Institute for Economic Inquiry, published today.

The report stated that the pressure of the industrial machine had brought the country face to face with an acute labor shortage, emphasized a "pressing need for raw materials," and added that the Nation's transportation system was "groaning" under the burden.

More Work for Women

The Institute suggested that to meet the need for more products, and labor with which to manufacture them, Germany would have to require more work from women, and press into service men now comparatively idle because of their inferior capacities.

In the first quarter of 1938, the Institute reported, about 20,000,000 were gainfully employed in "the Old Reich"—Germany without Austria, the Sudetenland, Memel, or the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. That figure has been increased by 1,300,000, and the capacity of German workers has been increased by longer working hours and heightened efficiency.

Certain "reserves of manpower" were tapped by the annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland, the Institute said, but the benefit to industry as a whole was short-lived because there was so much work to be done in the annexed territories. The German plan of reconstruction in Austria and the Sudetenland now has brought about labor shortages in those regions possibly even more acute than in the territory of "Old Germany," the report stated.

Building Upturn

The greatest increase of activity since the summer of 1938 was registered by the building trades. The chief contributing factor to this increase was the speedy construction of the vast system of fortifications along the Western Frontier.

The report listed among the accomplishments:

1. German mines stepped up production to record figures, and by extraordinary effort Germany managed to supply virtually its whole need for zinc.
2. Iron ore production was increased by two-thirds in two years.
3. The tin supply more nearly covered domestic demand, and the production of aluminum was increased from 19,000 tons in 1932 to 160,000 tons in 1938.
4. Large-scale production of artificial rubber was started.
5. Production of synthetic products, particularly for the manufacture of textiles, was increased to the extent that one-third of the raw materials needed for fabrics in 1938 were obtained at home.

The special building program recently demanded by the State provided a severe test for the transportation system, the Institute stated.

In the autumn of 1938 the tonnage being carried by the German railways wac 10.4 per cent greater than during the previous year, but with the western wall of fortifications virtually complete, the report said, this strain was lifted from the railways. The railways were no sooner relieved of that burden, however, than they found general traffic increasing to such an extent that the transportation problem as a whole remains about as serious as ever.

Agriculture Gains

German agriculture, except in a few spots, participated in the upswing of production, the report continued. Wheat reserves for bread increased by 4,000,000 tons from March, 1938, to March, 1939. Potato and sugar production were pronounced satisfactory, but last year's failure of the fruit crop brought on deficiencies which are being sorely felt today.

Production of coal, pronounced important not only as a fuel but also as a basic substance from which German inventors have contrived to make countless synthetic substances, was increased only a little last year, but the institute commented that the directors of the four-year economic plan made special efforts to bring about a substantial increase in coal production in the immediate future.

"In general," the report said, "it may be estimated that already in 1938 industrial enterprise has produced more than 7,000,000,000 marks (nominally $2,800,000,000) worth of raw materials in Germany, but to meet all needs the raw-material production of the country must approximately double what it was in 1932."

The report revealed, however, that foreign trade had suffered.

"In the first quarter of 1939 exports of German industry were 1,026,000,000 marks under the record of the previous year," it said. "Prospects for development of foreign trade are to be found naturally in Southeast Europe.

"The demands on German economy have increased to an extraordinary degree. Now, as previously, the needs of armament and development of the four-year plan play the decisive role."

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A Guide to British Social Procedure

By Cyril F. J. Hankinson
Editor of "Debrett's Peerage"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The social procedure encountered by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in the United States will be in marked contrast to that to which they are accustomed in Britain where titles and circumstances of birth still rule official and formal occasions.

It may be said, however, that except on such occasions precedence is not very rigidly adhered to in Britain and men and women themselves count for far more than their titles or ancestry.

Today very few of the numerous privileges which used to be enjoyed by peers survive. Of the few remaining it may be mentioned that a peer has freedom from arrest in civil proceedings though not in criminal, and that he has the right when indicted on a criminal charge to be tried by a special Court of Peers. This latter right is said to have been secured under the Magna Carta and was last claimed by Lord de Clifford, who in 1935 was charged with manslaughter as a result of a motoring accident, and was tried by the House of Lords in December of that year and unanimously acquitted.

Hereditary titles date back to very early times and the premier barony of England is that of de Ros (at present held by a woman), which was created as long ago as 1264, while the nonhereditary title of knight, indicated by the prefix of "Sir" to the Christian name (never to the surname) is also of very ancient origin.

Prince and princess are not hereditary titles in the ordinary sense of the word, for although they are inherited they cannot be transmitted by princesses to their children (the Princess Royal's children have no titles except those derived from their father), and by the Sovereign's sons only to their sons and daughters, after which they lapse. Thus if in the course of time the Duke of Kent becomes a grandfather, his grandchildren will have no royal titles. The style of his or her royal highness goes automatically with that of prince and princess and is, of course, retained by a prince on becoming a duke.

Prince of Wales

The Prince of Wales is a title only conferred upon the heir-apparent to the throne and since King George VI has no son, is not now in use. The King's eldest son does not automatically become Prince of Wales, however, but has to have the honor bestowed upon him, and history shows that no fewer than six heirs-apparent never became Prince of Wales.

The degrees of the peerage in order of precedence are dukes, marquesses, earlys, viscounts, and barons, and there is one other hereditary title—that of baronet—instituted by King James I in 1611. Baronets are addressed in the same manner as knights, but their higher rank is usually indicated by placing the abbreviation "Bt" after their names.

Women are seldom made peeresses, and in fact none so honored now survive, the last having passed on in 1938. In certain special cases, however, women may inherit peerages and at the beginning of this year there were 23 peeresses in their own right, none of them ranking higher than Countess. There are no women baronets, but women are frequently appointed "dames" of the Orders of Chivalry, this being the equivalent of a knighthood.

The title of duke is considered such a high honor that it is almost invariably bestowed upon the sons of the sovereign soon after reaching manhood. Thus Prince Henry became the Duke of Gloucester and Prince George the Duke of Kent. Knighthood of certain Orders is also a much coveted distinction, especially that of the Garter, which was instituted by King Edward III about 1348 and is one of the most illustrious, most ancient orders of chivalry in the world. This Order is conferred upon nearly all the male members of the royal family and upon foreign kings.

Lesser Titles

Dukes, marquesses, and earls almost always have a number of lesser titles and their eldest sons are usually known by one of these. Thus the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, husband of the Princess Royal, is known as Viscount Lascelles, but he is not, of course, a peer.

Younger sons of dukes and marquesses prefix "Lord" to their Christian names and younger daughters of dukes, marquesses, and earls "lady," while younger sons of earls, and all sons and daughters of viscounts and barons are known as the "honorable." The "honorable," however, is seldom used in the course of conversation and ladies and gentlemen entitled to this prefix are usually addressed as Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

One of the most confusing titles is that of "lady," which is applicable to peeresses, to certain peers' daughters, as those mentioned above, and to the wives and widows of baronets and knights. Distinction, however, is made by "The Lady . . ." for a peeress, "Lady Mary . . ." for a peer's daughter (the Christian name must always be given in such cases) and "Lady . . ." for the wives of baronets and knights. Widows of peers and baronets to distinguish them from the wife of the existing peer or baronet are styled "the Dowager Lady . . . ," or, alternatively, "Mary, Lady . . ."

Precedence in Britain follows certain well-defined rules and those acquainted with the principles governing them have little difficulty in working out the order in which to place anyone who falls within their scope. The earliest record of any official enactment on the subject appears to be a decree issued in the reign of Edward III in 1339, but the real basis of the present Tables of Precedence is a statute of King Henry VIII, which has been added to and amended from time to time.

Prime Minister Advanced

The ranking, however, of the nobility has undergone but little change since the days of the Tudor monarch, most of the alterations being caused by the inclusion of those holding official positions, and of members of newly instituted Orders of Chivalry. In 1905, for instance, the Prime Minister, who had not previously been accorded any precedence as such, was by royal warrant placed next after the Archbishop of York. This gives him a position in which only the royal family, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord High Chancellor rank higher.

The effect of this has been that men of such humble birth as Mr. David Lloyd George, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have risen to a position in which even the Premier Duke of England, the Duke of Norfolk, has to give place to them.

Peers rank according to the grade of their titles as already mentioned, but it should be noted that in each grade precedence is fixed by the date of the title and not by the age of the individual concerned or by the length of time which he himself may have been a peer.

Eldest sons always have a much higher rank than their younger brothers; for instance, eldest sons of dukes come after marquises, but younger sons are placed two degrees lower.

The Tables of Precedence are most comprehensive in that all holders of decorations are included, even down to members of the British Empire Order, of whom there are many thousands. Younger sons of knights, too, are mentioned, their position being at the end of the list.

Women have a separate Table of Precedence which shows that the eldest daughters of peers are not distinguished from their younger sisters, and actually all daughters are allotted a position of a relatively higher degree than their younger brothers.

Women's Rank

As a general rule a woman does not lose the rank into which she was born on marriage, for if her husband is of lower degree than she is, she retains her former style and precedence. There is, however, one notable exception to this, in that the wives of peers, unless they themselves are peeresses in their own right of a higher degree, take the rank of their husbands. Thus the daughter of a duke marrying a baron would have to rank as a baroness although her precedence as her father's daughter would be nine steps higher. Actually, this rule means that all daughters of peers marrying a peer of two degrees lower than their fathers, lose rank. The whole question of titles and precedence is one which is built upon centuries' old traditions, but the fact that the highest places are open to all does make it possible to give honor to those to whom honor is due.

There is something in the British people to which gorgeous ceremonies of age-long origin, titles, precedence, etc., make an irresistible appeal and the fact that Lord Snell, leader of the Socialist Party in the House of Lords, was in his early days a potman, and Lord Southwood, one of the largest newspaper proprietors, tarted out delivering newspapers for little more than a dollar a week, is a reminder that the humblest street urchin who stands to watch the King drive into Buckingham Palace may one day be invited inside as an honored guest.

King and Queen Go For Stroll Alone

By the Associated Press

BANFF, Alberta, May 27

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth rested today in the roof garden of Canada, away from the crowds attending their arduous tour across the Dominion.

About them were the majestic Rockies. Near by was a plunging mountain stream, the Bow River, along which they walked alone last night soon after their arrival from Calgary.

Everyone in the town of Banff, seat of a national park, was out to welcome them. They went to their hotel—opened especially for the royal visit—but reappeared in a few minutes.

The King and Queen exchanged whispers, thanked the officers for their attention and then asked to be permitted to walk alone through the woods along the river.

They will stay here until Sunday morning, when the tour resumes toward the Pacific Coast.

Memorandum From Budapest

While Hungarian Politicians Pledge Allegiance to Germany, Statues in Budapest Honor Heroes of Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

There is one kind of election that is difficult to falsify. It is the choice of monuments made by a free people over a long period of time. There is nothing more characteristic of Budapest than its public statues. And they all tell the same story: a great love of freedom and an abhorrence for German domination.

Now the Hungarian statesmen make visits to Berlin where they declare in resounding toasts that Hungary is inseparably attached to Germany. Editors here, also, write articles saying that Germany can count on Hungary in any contingency. The Hungarian people, they assert, have unreserved confidence in all-powerful National Socialist Germany. Hungary is the only state in the Danube valley definitely bound to the Third Reich. It seems a perilous alliance—weak, almost unarmed little Hungary, tied to the chariot of powerful, aggressive Germany!

And if in a contemplative moment, as the lilacs were blossoming, the acacias blooming, and the city's white, swan-like boats sailing up the Danube, you should ask Budapest what it thinks about such a connection, you'd get an astoundingly clear answer.

And a pure Hungarian answer! Not from a subsidized or censored newspaper. Not from politicians seeking votes. Not from statesmen cringing before a mighty and ruthless neighbor. But from the nation's Magyar heart. Budapest has expressed itself in eloquent stone and left no doubt as to its sentiment.

* * *

And that sentiment is a passion for liberation from German domination. If you should walk along the Danube's left bank from graceful Elizabeth's Bridge toward Margaret's Island, with its unrivaled beauty, you would immediately come upon the statue of a poet, Alexander Petofi, loved by every Hungarian youth. He is more than Hungary's Byron, more than Judea's David, more than Scotland's Burns. He is a dream; a spirit, a flame. He sang of freedom from German oppression, he urged his fellow youth to fight for freedom and he gave his life in the cause of freedom. His statue is as of a saint, his fame as of a martyr. He is Hungary's inspiration.

If you should continue your walk past beautiful hotels along one of the most splendid "promenades" in Europe you would come to another statue of Joseph Eotvos, a statesman and a writer whose longing for liberty and tolerance was as a fire and whose abhorrence of Austrian absolutism was as an obsession.

A little further along is Count Stephen Szechenyi, who won a place in Hungarian hearts for rescuing their language from oblivion at a moment when it was being smothered by German. No one of social importance was so humble in those days as to deign to speak Hungarian. It was for stable boys and house maids, a jargon for peasants and milkmen. It was considered crude to use Hungarian in society and it was ridiculous to refer to a Hungarian book or paper before well-dressed people. A Hungarian poem was considered a self-understood absurdity—as a fragrant onion. The German language dominated Hungary with an imperial sway. But Szechenyi rescued this dialect as a prince a Cinderella and founded an Academy to promote its use. All Hungarians bless his name.

Not far from him sits another Count, Julius Andrassy, condemned to execution by the Germans at Vienna. It is to men whom Germans sentenced that Hungary raises statues. That is the sure way to love and endearment in Hungarian hearts.

* * *

Next we come to two imposing monuments of literary men, Vorosmarty and Kolcsey. They helped inspire a renaissance of the Hungarian spirit. One wrote Hungary's moving hymn; the other, some of its noblest songs. And the gloomy cavern from which they rescued the Hungarian spirit was German cultural and political repression.

In the large, beautiful park before Hungary's Parliament we see two grand monuments, one in bronze to Francis Rakoczi and the other in white stone to Louis Kossuth. These men have become legends. Rakoczi is a dragon killer, as a character for a story book, a demi-deity, who two centuries ago risked his life and position to help Hungarians win liberty from Germans. He is a Prince, huge, handsome, magnificent, as a Joshua or Goliath or Alexander, or some other fabled champion.

Kossuth is more intimate, vital, personal. Kossuth is every Hungarian's idol and companion. He has a statue in every city, a street bearing his name in every town. Half Hungary still wears Kossuth neckties. Kossuth is Hungary's title to eternal glory, Hungary's inalienable rights to a leading place among progressive nations, Kossuth who raised the standard of revolt against the Hapsburgs and the Germans.

Those are the men Hungary loves, whom it immortalizes and in whom it sees itself. Kossuth, Rakoszi, Petofi, that's what Hungarians dream they'd like to be. Liberty, brotherhood, tolerance, peace, that's what Hungarians think are their dearest ideals.

All that is most purely Hungarian, when Hungary is at its best, is the opposite of almost every National Socialist aim. Diplomats may say and editors may write that Hungary loves dictators, but every statue that Hungarian hearts through centuries have raised, proclaims that Hungary loves freedom.

R. H. Markham

Franco Purges 688

MADRID, May 27 (AP)—It was officially announced last night that the Nationalists' specially constituted Councils of War and Permanent Military Tribunals had sent 688 persons before firing squads since the fall of Madrid March 28.

The Councils, formed by officers of the Madrid Army of Occupation, condemned 1,000 persons to death, but the sentences of 312 of them were commuted to prison terms by Gen. Francisco Franco.

Officials of the military tribunals said in disclosing the figures that daily trials contributing to "the total normalization of the life of the Nation" were "indispensable for initiation of the second era of empire."

Tribunals in Madrid have been trying 380 persons daily accused of assassinations, robberies, burning, and sacking of churches, treason, imprisonment of Nationalist sympathizers and other activities during the time when the Republicans dominated the City.

The number condemned includes those sentenced by Councils of War operating in Toledo, Ciudad Real, and Albacete in addition to Madrid. A round-up of suspected criminals in all newly incorporated zones is continuing under direction of military authorities.

The latest number awaiting trial in Madrid was not announced, but it was officially disclosed less than a month ago that there were 46,000 scheduled to face the tribunals and 1,200,000 informations filed against suspects in all Spain.

Reich to Salute 'Heroes'

HAMBURG, May 27 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today designated Field Marshal Hermann Göring to meet 6,000 German fighters from Spain on the River Elbe May 31 and give them a heroes' welcome prior to their parade before the Chancellor in Berlin June 6.

The pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee and five torpedo boat flotillas will escort German transports bearing the soldiers from the North Sea.

Marshal Göring, Col. Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder will board the yacht Hamburg to meet the incoming transports carrying the troops who fought for Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War.

Mexico Seeks Added Traffic Over Its Isthmian Rail Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A hidden struggle for economic and strategic control of oil and other resources in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is being carried on here, while foreign chancelleries, alert to the potentialities of the zone, watch developments. All moves are made under the supervision of Minister of Finance Eduardo Suarez, who listens to proposals made by European, American and Japanese interests now jockeying for concessions to open up one of Mexico's least exploited regions.

Military and commercial importance of the region give it significance. It is one of the narrowest spans between Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the American continent and has often been mentioned, along with Nicaragua, as a site for building a canal supplementing the Panama Canal. The Isthmus stretches between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, crossing the states of Oaxaca and southern Vera Cruz.

Impetus has been given to its development by the increased activity of the Mexican Government in improving the Tehuantepec Railroad, which crosses it, and the ports of Salina Cruz on the Pacific and Puerto Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico. Dredging of the port of Salina Cruz h asrecently restored it to maritime traffic, and an effort is being made to obtain sufficient backing to justify a larger investment in both railway and ports.

Co-operation of other governments is sought by the Minister of Finance to develop the zone. First appeal, which is of importance to the United States, is on its strategic value. A war in either Europe or Asia would overburden the Panama Canal, it is pointed out, and the supplementary route by railway across the Tehuantepec Isthmus would relieve the load on the Canal.

Regarding commercial value, it is said that shipments can go in less time by the Mexican route than by the Canal. Ten hours are now consumed in crossing the 186-mile stretch; but with modernized railway equipment, it is estimated that the time could be reduced to six hours. Warehouses abandoned for 10 years are being reconditioned and port improvements made.

The railway line, which has been operating at a deficit, carries but 200,000 metric tons yearly. If this amount of freight were increased to 750,000 or 1,000,000 tons, the Mexican Government considers that the expense of modernizing the railway and increasing storage facilities would be justified. Panama Canal freightage now approximates 30,000,000 metric tons annually.

Estimates are being made on the construction of metal cylinders into which individual pieces could be loaded at the port of embarkation. The cylinders would be unloaded from boat to railway at Puerto Mexico and reloaded to boats at Salina Cruz, or vice-versa, being opened only at the port of debarkation.

An inducement to co-operation has been offered by making both Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico free ports for the passage of goods.

Japanese Reassert Demand For Added 3 on Amoy Council

SHANGHAI, May 27 (AP)—Japanese naval officials declared that their minimum demands for withdrawing a landing party from Kulangsu, International Settlement of Amoy, was the addition of three Japanese to the Amoy Municipal Council.

The Japanese said they would station troops on Kulangsu, island in Amoy harbor, indefinitely if the United States, Britain, and France do not accept their terms.

[In 1938 the Kulangsu Council included two British, two Japanese, one American, and three Chinese members.

The Japanese demands were addressed to the United States, Britain, and France because each of those nations landed forces of 42 men—each precisely matching the Japanese landing party's strength—on Kulangsu.]

The answer of foreign naval commanders and the Municipal Council was not disclosed, but they have refused so far to accede to demands which would give the Japanese control of the International Settlement.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, arrived at Kulangsu and conferred briefly with Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, British Commander-in-Chief in China, before both sailed for Shanghai aboard Sir Percy's flagship, the cruiser Birmingham.

The United States gunboat Tulsa also arrived, but it was not known whether the Tulsa was making a routine trip to Amoy or was reinforcing United States naval vessels already there, the cruiser Marblehead and destroyer Bulmer.

Japanese dispatches from Amoy, meanwhile, said Japanese naval authorities had rejected an appeal of the Kulangsu Municipal Council for relaxation of a blockade of traffic between the island and the Chinese mainland.

The Council had declared that the question was "one of life or death" because Kulangsu was dependent for its food supply on junks plying those waters.

Japanese seen usurping trade of Totalitarian states in Far East: Financial Page.

New U. S. Helium Regulations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—New regulations issued this week for the export of helium from the United States are important chiefly to Poland which plans a stratosphere flight.

Under the old rules one purchaser in any given country could not have any more than an allotment of 20,000 cubic feet out of the quota of 500,000 cubic feet which each Nation is allowed as an annual total. The new rules permit the whole quota to be used by one purchaser, if so desired. A Polish group, which needs substantially more than 20,000 feet for its projected stratosphere balloon, is now expected to file a request for a generous amount of the precious gas. They are backed in their plans by several Bureaus here which are interested in their weather observations.

As for the German Dirigible LZ-130, which has been grounded at Friedrichshaven, Germany, because the United States refused to supply helium out of its tight monopoly of the world supply, there is no relief in sight. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes decided a year ago that there was military importance to the German dirigible, despite opinions to the contrary from the Army and Navy Departments here; and moreover, Mr. Ickes is known not to consider it proper that the swastika, boldly painted on the gleaming hull of a dirigible, should fly over American cities.

President Roosevelt declined to overrule his crusading Secretary, and the result is that Mr. Ickes' "one man sanction" against Germany still stands. The unchanged yearly quotas for each country of 500,000 cubic feet would not begin to supply the needs of a trans-Atlantic dirigible.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Dr. Charles Horace Mayo, world renowned surgeon of Rochester, Minn., who passed on last night, dedicated a lifetime to the relief of physical suffering.

Dr. Mayo and his brother formally established the Rochester clinic in 1912. In 1916 Dr. Charles Mayo was President of the American Medical Association and in 1924 he headed the American College of Surgeons. He wore the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States and was honored by nine foreign governments.

Sons of a country doctor who immigrated from England, the Mayo brothers carried on their father's ideals in making their clinic internationally known. Rich and poor beat a path to the little Minnesota city. They received the same service. But they paid according to their means. Often that meant a "paid in full" receipt, and a check as well, to a poor patient.

The brothers Mayo held themselves to be only "moral custodians" of the money received from the sick. They said it must be returned to the people in the form of advanced medical education. This they did by establishing the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research at Rochester, in affiliation with the University of Minnesota. They drew fixed modest salaries and used all the rest of the receipts to perpetuate their work.

Iowa Governor Vetoes Tax Aimed at Reich Residents

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Gov. George A. Wilson has vetoed a bill which would have levied a 100 per cent inheritance tax on bequests to residents of Germany.

He said the State Department in Washington had raised doubt whether the bill would "contravene treaty provisions in force with certain countries."

Write It on Yellow Board

TORQUAY, England (AP)—Blackboards are being abolished in a school here and replaced by yellow ones on which teachers will use dark blue chalk.

Chasing Jitters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Newspapers, radio stations, great commercial houses, and large stores here, are co-operating in a "Be Optimistic!" campaign, urging the public, through posters, editorials, and special displays, to banish the specter of international fear from their own homes.

In the main streets of Brussels many shop windows display smiling photographs, captioned "Be Optimistic!" The big stores have started a new kind of sale, not a spring sale or a white sale or a summer sale but an "Optimist's Sale." Editorials in the press tell the public that there is no real reason for anyone to hoard money; that buying is an act of optimism, or faith in peace; that to restrict purchases is to cause unemployment and to decrease tax receipts and so oblige the Government to impose new taxes.

Since the Munich crisis the Belgian people have been inclined to let anxiety accompany them everywhere. This fact has had a depressing effect on economic and financial affairs, since the public has put off buying anything but absolute day-to-day necessities.

The Government and heads of business houses have made a number of appeals to the people to "remain calm," but without much success. Now the powers of publicity, representing the commercial world, are combining in what might be termed a "buy more hope" campaign, and first reports hold out hopes to harassed traders that the campaign is going to be a success and that trade will soon be on the mend.

Plea for Free Universities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A warning against Government control in the universities of the North American Continent was sounded here recently by Dr. Alan Gregg of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.

Addressing a recent annual convention of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, attended by some 1,500 laboratory researchists from all parts of the United States and Canada, Dr. Gregg also warned against mass thinking.

He said that "we are in the largest homogeneous cultural area, both in time and space, perhaps ever anywhere in the world. Having so huge a majority and thinking on much the same material and in much the same way, we are likely to adopt and hold a stupid attitude toward dissenters and protesters and think of them as cranks. We should guard against that. Homogeneity disposes to emotional belief rather than to reasoned certitude."

Another way in which the United States, Australia, and Canada are alike, he went on, is that their political capitals are not their financial capitals or their intellectual capitals, so that the universities are likely to be divorced from national policy and practical affairs. After 16 years of visiting universities on this Continent and in Europe, he has come to the conclusion that there should be more reflection and a greater solicitude about the university as a social and intellectual climate.

Two-Year Safety Record Celebrated by Clarksburg

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. (AP)—Clarksburg celebrated completion of two years without a fatal auto accident, but it was a little startling. Church bells rang, whistles blew, fire engines racing over the city let loose their sirens—and telephone switchboards were swamped with inquiries.

Manager George Brase of the Automobile Club explained the celebration had been planned without public announcement "as another way to make residents safety conscious."

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Simpson Policies Upheld By New York Republicans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27 — The policies of Kenneth F. Simpson, President of the New York County Republican Committee and member of the Republican National Committee, inviting support of the Party wherever it may be found, irrespective of political affiliations, today stands approved by the Republican County Executive Committee by a vote of 56 to 2.

If this vote of confidence reflects the sentiment of the County Committeemen whom the Executive Committee represents, it means that 4,210 to 168 county leaders back the Simpson policies.

The poll, taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee at the National Republican Club here last night, was followed by an announcement by Mr. Simpson that he would be a candidate for re-election as County leader at the primaries next September.

Mr. Simpson, in a brief address, voiced confidence in the outcome of the national elections next year and, without naming Thomas E. Dewey, titular head of the Party in New York, strongly hinted that he was for Mr. Dewey for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Sees Roosevelt as Candidate

Mr. Simpson, in addressing the Executive Committee, held that President Roosevelt would be the Democratic Candidate next year and warned it would be a hard job to defeat him.

He recalled that in the 1937 municipal campaign in New York City the Party faced only one problem—that of local good government—and used all the forces and allies it could muster to bring that about.

"In 1940 we will have a national campaign to redeem the country from the reckless extravagance, bureaucracy and unsound economic theories of the present national Administration. We must, by the same token, muster for that fight all the forces and all the allies that will then be available for that campaign.

"Now just because the Republican Party led the way in re-electing a fine City Administration in 1937 with the help of the American Labor Party; now just because in 1937 we elected the finest District Attorney this County has ever had, with the help of the American Labor Party, there has been some utterly irresponsible professional protestation of fear that we Republicans here in New York City propose to sell out our Party and make some sort of alliance with the American Labor Party in 1940.

Terms of Alliance

"I presume that the national platform of the American Labor Party in 1940 will support the policies and program of the present national Administration as it has done before. In which event, any talk of a possible alliance with the American Labor Party on national issues in 1940 is fatuous nonsense. Any alliance, therefore, between the Republican Party and the American Labor Party on national issues in 1940 will, of necessity, be just as unthinkable as an alliance would have been in 1937 between the Republican Party and Tammany Hall on the issues of good government.

"And yet, by a coincidence the very persons who now publicly profess to be worried over keeping our Party 'pure' are the very same persons who back in 1937 were, in substance, urging an alliance between the Republican Party of New York City and the Tammany Hall of Hines and Marinelli.

"The only issue that the people will accept in 1940 is the record of the Democratic National Administration, the success or failure of the New Deal.

"Let's not fool ourselves. We must accept as sound and valid many of the major principles of social reform that recently have been established.

"Our fight is with the unfair and arbitrary enactments and the incompetent, wasteful and even dishonest administration which the New Deal has given to these principles in the last seven years."

The action of the Executive Committee was seen in both Republican and Democratic quarters here today as strongly fortifying Mr. Simpson's leadership. The fight against him has been hot in the right wing of the Party because of his alliance with the American Labor Party in the last municipal campaign. This fight went far beyond county lines and reached out even to the National Committee, being a potent factor in Mr. Simpson's failure to win a place in the National Executive Committee.

San Francisco Free Of Strikes at Last

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—For the first time in years, San Francisco, May 27, was free of strikes.

Not only that, but there was no strike in prospect—there were no industrial disputes of any consequence at a critical stage.

Comparative industrial peace arrived with the end of a nine-week-old strike of 20 warehousemen of the C. I. O. against the United Drug Company. Both sides agreed to arbitrate.

Colonial Plans Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—"Lost" for more than three-quarters of a century, the original plans of the first State Capitol in North Carolina, the historic Tryon Palace here, have at last been discovered. They were found preserved among the manuscripts of the late Dr. Francis Lister Hawks, noted Episcopal minister and grandson of John Hawks, its supervising architect.

W. C. T. U. Urges National Prayer For World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union proposes the designation of June 11 as "Peace Prayer Sunday," throughout the country. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President, has written Governors of the 48 states asking them to set aside this date and help mobilize the Nation's 130,000,000 people in a campaign for peace through prayer.

Peace can come to the United States and to the world, says Mrs. Smith, only "by the exemplification of the principles of the Prince of Peace." It is fitting, she notes, that the W. C. T. U., which always has maintained an active peace department along with that devoted to temperance, should take the lead in this movement.

Appeal to Governors

Mrs. Smith's appeal to the Governors reads:

Each day it becomes more and more evident that the people of the United States are opposed to any war which is not in actual defense of our soil.

Because of tragic conditions in many foreign countries, the world is looking to our Nation for leadership in the cause of universal peace and good will to all men.

Indicative of this attitude is a petition for peace just received from an English organization, soliciting support of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Peace being a fundamental phase of its work, this organization is glad to join in this world-wide movement.

Our land has been markedly the recipient of the favors of Almighty God and holds itself to be a Christian Nation. In such a world emergency, and possibly a national one as well, it would seem fitting that we implore the guidance of the Prince of Peace. Many times in our history in national emergencies, days of prayers have been called. In these later troubled years the Nation has not been called to its knees. Shall not the God of Nations now be appealed to in this distressing time?

Responsive Chord

For these reasons and in line with our Nation's efforts for peace which have struck such a responsive chord in the hearts of all Americans and among the oppressed peoples of other lands, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union now respectfully appeals for the observance of Sunday, June 11, as Peace Prayer Sunday.

We plead that on this Day of Prayer, in churches, youths' groups, community meetings, or in their homes, all people may join in supplication to the God of Nations that war may be averted, that wars now being waged may end, and that justice, security, and peace may be established among all nations.

Log-Built Museum In Saskatchewan Keeps Old Relics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAPLE CREEK, Saskatchewan—Efforts to preserve relics of pioneer days have taken shape in the founding and growth of the Maple Creek Museum, built of home-grown logs, in Southwestern Saskatchewan.

The Museum was founded in 1936 by the Southwest Saskatchewan Old-Timers' Association.

According to the Curator, D. H. Gilchrist, no other museum in the west has such an interesting and complete record of Southwestern Saskatchewan history.

There are dinosaur teeth, relics of the huge ponderous reptiles that trod over the southwestern country millions of years ago. The southwest country is reported to be rich in these prehistoric remains, and each year, a new discovery is reported.

An unusual collection of pictures is that of the old Royal North West Mounted Police of the Fort Walsh post, once the center and headquarters of the Mounted Police in the southwest, and which now lies abandoned.

There is an exhibit of old pottery, possessions of early pioneers who came out to settle on the plains. There are also some old pewter teapots and jugs, said to be 200 years old. These have been donated by descendants of the early settlers.

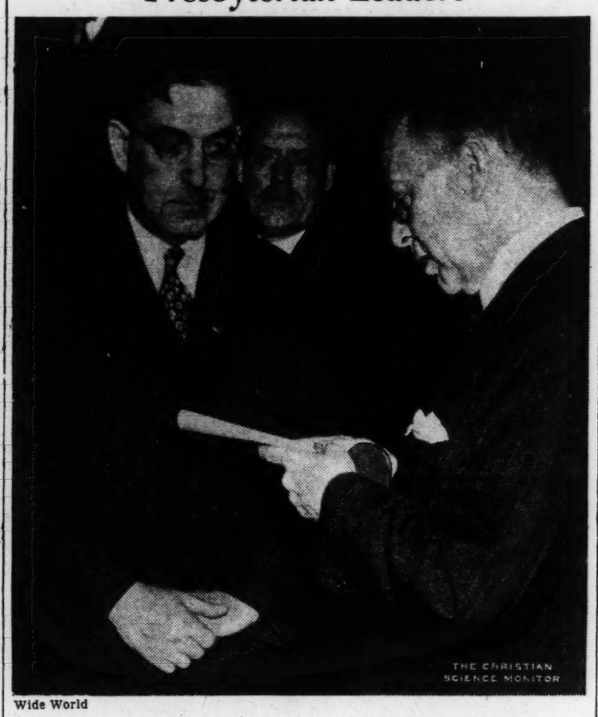
Wild life exhibits consist of mounted specimens of the beaver, the golden eagle, the hawk, There are deer-heads and antlers, and the skulls of buffalo and grizzly bears, now extinct in the Cypress Hills country, which lies just south of Maple Creek.

Test of Methodist Union In South Carolina Court

MANNING, S. C. (AP)—An action to test the legality of the union of the major branches of Methodism has been started in General Sessions Court.

Judge Phillip A. Stoll signed a temporary order restraining a group from interfering with the use of the property of the Pine Grove Church at Turbeville. The defendants are three Church trustees who had executed a deed to convey the Church property to three individuals as the new trustees — designed to prevent the Church from becoming the property of the United Church. The complaint seeks to set aside the deed, and to declare legal the union of the three major branches of Methodism, which was affected at a uniting conference in Kansas City.

Presbyterian Leaders



Wide World

Dr. Sam H. Higginbottom
New Moderator

Dr. Charles W. Welch
Retiring Moderator

Program for Church Unity Advanced by Presbyterians

CLEVELAND, May 27 (AP)—The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. yesterday rejected minority objections and embarked on a program to further organic union with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The 151st General Assembly of the Church approved a concordat looking toward union of the two churches, authorized continuance of uniting efforts, and applauded loudly optimism expressed by the Department of Church Co-operation and Union on eventual merging of the churches.

The assembly also unanimously invited the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern) to reunite with the northern church, a reunion which would end differences dating back to the Civil War.

Layman Heads Church

Both of these notable steps came as a new Moderator, a layman and a missionary, Dr. Sam H. Higginbottom, was in office. Dr. Higginbottom is the first layman to be elected in a dozen years and has been so devoted to his missionary field in India, where he is teaching better farming methods as head of a missionary agricultural school, that he has never allowed himself the five years in the United States required to become an American citizen.

He came early to this country from England and had his education here. He makes his home nominally in Cleveland where he is also an Elder of the Church of the Covenant.

At issue in the proposed union of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches is the question of ordination. The Presbyterian church has recognized the right of Episcopal Ministers to administer to Presbyterian congregations which have no pastor, but Presbyterian churchmen said the Episcopal church has not recognized a Presbyterian minister's authority to administer for Episcopalians unless ordained in the Episcopal Church.

Basis for Discussion

The approved concordat, a basis for continued discussions toward union, proposes to avoid this issue by providing that ministers of the two Churches shall be qualified to serve both denominations by the "laying on of hands" by the Bishop of a diocese or the moderator of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, respectively.

Subcommittees of Presbyterian and Episcopal Departments on Union meet June 14 in Princeton, N. J., to continue merger discussions.

The concordat expresses agreement on fundamental doctrines of the two churches.

Articles of agreement for reunion are now being considered by southern Presbyterians in general assembly at Montreat, N. C.

Recommendations for extension of a Church pension plan to apply to all employees, from janitors to ministers, went before the General Assembly today.

By extending its pension system, the Church hopes to avoid inclusion in the Social Security Act. Impending proposals presented to Congress would make the act applicable to churches.

The General Council recommended a church-wide adoption of the employees' pension plan to cover a small percentage of lay employees—such as janitors and secretaries—who are not now included in benefits.

Approved by the Assembly was a basic budget of $8,000,000 for the year 1939-40.

Washington State Solves Bridge-Building Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Building of two great bridges across difficult waters in this region has reached the dramatic stage.

Where the waters of Puget Sound are forced into a bottleneck near this City and the flow is so swift and so deep that the bottom is as hard as concrete, the Narrows Bridge is being constructed. What engineers call "false-bottom caissons" will support the piers of the bridge at one of the greatest depths in the history of bridges. Caissons in San Francisco Bay are 40 feet below the surface of the water while here they are at a depth of 130 feet.

The Narrows Bridge will connect the mainland of Washington with the Olympic Peninsula. The second, Lake Washington Bridge, will carry traffic direct from Seattle across Lake Washington and save 14 miles in the route to eastern Washington.

Engineering Triumph

The big accomplishment in building the Narrows Bridge is the placing of the caissons. These are box-like steel constructions 80 feet by 140 feet by 50 feet in dimension, with lower cutting edges. The interior is cellular with open shafts between which concrete is poured. As they are filled with concrete, their weight lowers them gradually into the water. As they are lowered they are built up from the top and more concrete poured into them.

Meanwhile they are temporarily anchored by 500-ton concrete blocks, 24 to each of the two caissons, attached by long cables. The sinking of these monoliths of concrete has been a sight for "kibitzers" looking on. They are towed into place on barges which are given a list by opening sea-valves on one side, thus sending the block to the bottom of the Sound with a geyser-like splash.

The caissons are lowered and the super-structure added until they touch bottom and the cutting edge digs into the sea-bottom. A large empty "room" in the bottom is now made ready to be filled with concrete. The upper wall of the "false bottom" is collapsible and is drawn up and a diver examines the interior to see that it is ready to be filled with concrete.

From rafts above, robot-like work is done in filling this aperture with concrete. The concrete bottom with the strong cellular column above it will form the foundation for the two piers of the completed bridge.

Many Difficulties Overcome

The length of the bridge and its narrow dimensions have made it a problem in engineering. The length of the main span is 2,800 feet, making it third in length to the George Washington and Golden Gate bridges. It will carry a two-lane 26-foot roadway.

The Lake Washington Bridge will be made up of concrete barges, the top decks being the roadway of the bridge. Because of the depth and the fathomless mud in the lake-bottom, a pontoon bridge is the only one that is feasible. While the pontoon type is the oldest bridge that is known, a four-lane pontoon structure to carry heavy arterial traffic is unique.

The barges will be permanently anchored to the lake bottom. A movable portion of the bridge is made to telescope into a space left for it between traffic lanes, and let tall ships or towed log booms through. The bridge can be opened in this way in 1½ minutes.

Lake Washington is 40 miles long and the new bridge will be across the lower end connecting with Mercer Island, a residential island in the lake, from which another short bridge connects with the mainland. The bridge will be unusual in appearance in that it will lie flat on the water with no projections above. A two-bore tunnel will carry traffic from the bridge under a high residential hill, into the heart of downtown Seattle.

Forestry Films Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—In a campaign to promote reforestation and forest fire prevention, special railway cars equipped with cinema theaters were used at lectures conducted throughout Canada in 1938 by the Canadian Forestry Association.

Road Safety Plan On Co-Op Basis In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Enlisting the aid of such civic organizations as boards of trade, citizens' committees, and service clubs, the Provincial Government recently embarked upon a campaign of road safety designed to cut the high rate of automobile accidents.

These civic bodies are to take charge of the campaign in local areas.

The Government has also organized two committees, one of young men and one of young women. The young men's group is to prepare material to assist the local committees, while the young women are aiding any women's organization taking part in the campaign.

Both of these committees are studying material relating to safety campaigns already conducted in Manitoba, eastern Canada, and the United States, with a view to picking up ideas for application in Saskatchewan.

Special broadcasts are a part of the campaign, special time being set aside daily for short talks through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police broadcast from Regina.

A move to greater safety was also taken by the Government in bringing into force on May 15 an amendment to the Provincial Vehicles' Act providing for a speed limit of 45 miles an hour for night hours. No speed limit is effective during daylight hours, except in conditions of dust, fog, or other developments affecting visibility.

New York Leads In Music Ratings

NEW YORK (AP)—Entrants from New York cities took a major share of honors in the opening of the ten-state regional competition of the national school music festivals.

The festivals, formerly held nationally, now are divided into ten regions, these being the final contests. In all, about 2,000 high school musicians are competing in the region, which also includes New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

There are no winners, excellence being determined on a 1-2-3-4 basis, with equal ratings possible.

Results include:

Boys' choirs: Class A: Hamden, Conn., 1.

Violin: Sherley Lipkin, Hamden, Conn., 1.

Oboe: Warren Stannard, Hamden, Conn., 2.

Bassoon: Joseph Gage, Hamden, Conn., 3.

Cornet and trumpet: Donald Lockhart, Belmont, Mass., 1; Robert Sodenberg, Needham, Mass., 2.

Tuba and Sousaphone: Ernest Davis, East Providence, R. I., 2.

Girls' vocal solo: Betty Berger, Hamden, Conn., 3.

Brass ensembles (trumpets, cornets, and baritones): East Providence, R. I., 1.

Wagner Act Head Proposes Changes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Board is suggesting that Congress consider four major amendments to the Wagner Labor Act designed to benefit employers in labor controversies with their workers.

While opposing specific changes put forward in the House, Mr. Madden told the Labor Committee that Congress might well study these four possibilities:

1. The feasibility of granting employers the right of petitioning for a collective bargaining election subject to certain safeguards.

2. Standards for the Board's determination of the appropriate bargaining unit.

3. Clarification of the status of a contract where a majority of workers change allegiance from one union to another.

4. Changing the time when hearings on charges may be held from 5 to 10 days after a complaint is filed.

"The Board is not persuaded by its experience or by any arguments which have come to its attention that the act requires amendment at the present time," Mr. Madden said. "Nevertheless, the proposed amendments, although objectionable in their present form, relate to matters which, in our opinion, merit further consideration in the light of facts which may be produced at the hearing."

Liquor Laws Tightened As Governor Signs Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov. Burnet R. Maybank has signed an act tightening the liquor laws by limiting transportation of more than one gallon to common carriers, forbidding storage outside of licensed establishments, and authorizing the confiscation of liquor found in possession of any person who has made an unlawful sale within 24 hours.

Any Change in Wagner Act Opposed by Garment Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 27—The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 250,000 strong, today announced unqualified opposition to any amendment of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act. The union, which was one of the key bodies of the original Committee for Industrial Organization, is not now affiliated with either the Congress of Industrial Organizations, successor to the original C. I. O., which defends the act, or the American Federation of Labor, which asks changes in the law.

A statement given out by David Dubinsky, President of the union, and his general Executive Board at the conclusion of a week's conference at the Ambassador Hotel here, said they neither challenged the right nor suspected the motives of any labor group which advocated either basic or administrative changes in the Wagner Act.

"Our opposition to amending the Wagner Act, the most valuable law ever enacted in behalf of labor in America," the statement says, "is based on the realization that it is avowedly and frankly a labor law. It is designed to secure for labor certain definite guarantees of which labor had been deprived. We believe these guarantees and rights would be fundamentally impaired or completely destroyed if any of the pending amendments were adopted.

"We realize that the administration of the Act has given cause to sincere and often merited irritation to both factions in the labor movement, but we are mindful that this irritation is due largely to the divided state of the trade union movement. If we had a united labor movement the cause for such irritation would be eliminated."

Engineers Get Horning Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 24—Two General Motors research engineers have received the Horning Memorial Award of the Society of Automotive Engineers for their paper on internal combustion in modern high-pressure engines, entitled "Motion Pictures of Engine Flames Correlated with Pressure Cards."

Dr. Gerald Mark Rassweiler and Dr. Lloyd Withrow, both of whom have long been connected with fuel-combustion development and research in the General Motors laboratories, were recipients of the award, presented at the general session on petroleum of the 1939 World Automotive Engineering Congress of the Society. The picture and paper which won the award were presented by the authors during the annual meeting of the Society, Jan. 14, 1938, in Detroit.

The ward was established by Mrs. Harry L. Horning, widow of the late President of Waukesha Motor Co., Waukesha, Wis., a former President of the Society and a leader in establishment of the Co-operative Fuel Research Committee which brought the petroleum and automotive industries together in research programs.

The award was presented by Dr. H. C. Dickinson, another former President of the Society, and chief of the Heat and Power Division of the National Bureau of Standards.

The Society, was addressed by Dr. A. E. Dunstan, Chief Chemist of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd., London. Dr. T. G. Delbridge, Atlantic Refining Company, presided.

Unions Differ Over NLRB Voting Offer

DETROIT (AP)—Rival union leaders differed widely in their attitude toward the proposal that the National Labor Relations Board conduct consent elections among employees of two automotive companies to decide a jurisdictional dispute and facilitate settlement of strikes which threw 70,000 persons out of work.

The offer to conduct immediate elections was made by Frank L. Bowen, Regional NLRB Director, on condition that consent be given by the strike-bound firms—the Briggs Manufacturing Company and the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation—and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and independent branches of the United Automboile Workers.

R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O. Union, said his group approved the proposal and added "we would like nothing better than to show the world once and for all that the U. A. W.-C. I. O. is the only union that has any strength whatsoever in the Briggs plants."

Homer Martin, President of the independent U. A. W., withheld final decision but asserted that "I don't see that an election has anything to do with the situation. Everybody is interested in settling the strike, and I don't believe an election would contribute anything to that end."

Women's Right to Work Found Menaced in Bills

NEW YORK (AP)—Woman's economic status is being menaced, the National Council of Women says, by bills "already introduced in 19 states barring married women from certain work."

The Council adopted a resolution condemning the legislation as a "serious threat" to feminine security and reaffirming the "right of women to work as human beings and bear their share of responsibility for making democracy effective."

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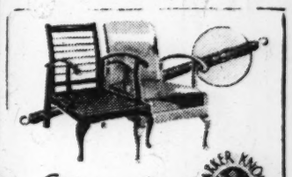

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Drive to Fight Vivisection On Every U. S. Front Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 26—Every state in the United States must be organized to combat the efforts of vivisectors and to prove that the practice is morally, ethically, and technically wrong, according to speakers at an all-day meeting of the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection.

Hundreds of delegates representing Anti-Vivisection Societies in New England, New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Illinois gathered at the Delmonico Hotel here yesterday to marshal their forces in the fight.

Medical methods founded on the practice of vivisection are abrogating the constitutional rights of the individuals and thereby leading to dictatorships in our social and political life, Thomas W. Pond, President of the Conference, declared. "Furthermore," he added, "an undeclared war upon the animal kingdom through the process of vivisection is bringing about animalesque feelings toward our fellowman which will eventually lead to an undeclared warfare similar to that which overwhelmed some of the European, African, and Asiatic countries."

H. B. Anderson, head of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau of New York, another speaker, called on all delegates to the Conference to oppose the bill now in the United States Senate to appropriate huge sums for the establishment of a public medical service, which he said was so dictatorial as to obscure the constitutional rights of the American citizens.

The conference passed two resolutions, one changing its name to the International Conference Against Vivisection and the other addressed to the Monopoly Investigating Committee in Washington asking if there was any "propaganda and financial link" between the American Medical Association and the manufacturers of serums, vaccines, and other biological products, and if undue influence was being exerted by such manufacturers on the public medical bureaus.

McLarence E. Richard of Chicago, Managing Director of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, appealed for unity of purpose and action in the movement, holding that greater progress lay in fewer and bigger societies.

Peace Plea Voiced By Mrs. Roosevelt

ARTHURDALE, W. Va. (AP)—Solution of unemployment is seen by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt if the United States followed steps of "a Central European nation" and increased the Army, filled munitions plants with workers.

The President's wife made the statement without advocating such a move in a commencement address May 26 to the 12 high-school graduates of this 1,000-acre Federal rehabilitation homestead.

"Among many people there is a sense of insecurity about what may happen next week or next month but we know we are free," declared Mrs. Roosevelt in urging her listeners to be peacemakers.

"What does democracy mean to us? First it means freedom. Second it means the chance to make an adequate living with a sense of security. Well, we have freedom. The other thing we know is not with us as yet. We know that through our Government we must try to accomplish that."

Bund Leader Out Under $5,000 Bond

NEW YORK (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, President of the German-American Bund, was free under $5,000 bond May 27 following his arrest on charges of forgery and larceny of $14,548 of Bund funds.

The defendant pleaded innocent and spent 6½ hours in the Tombs Prison before the cash bail was furnished anonymously.

Asked if the money had been raised by contributions—it was mostly in $5 and $10 bills—Gustav Elmar, national Bund organizer, said:

"No, somebody was kind enough—" Then Kuhn's lawyer cut him short.

Paderewski Feels 'Fine' And Plans His Trip Home

NEW YORK (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, said he felt "fine" as he left his private railroad car for a hotel suite. He had been taken to his car after a slight attack shortly before a scheduled concert at Madison Square Garden.

The former Premier of Poland walked to a taxi which took him to the hotel.

Lawrence Fitzgerald, his American manager, announced Mr. Paderewski would sail for his home in Switzerland May 30 on the French liner Normandie.

Fashion Note

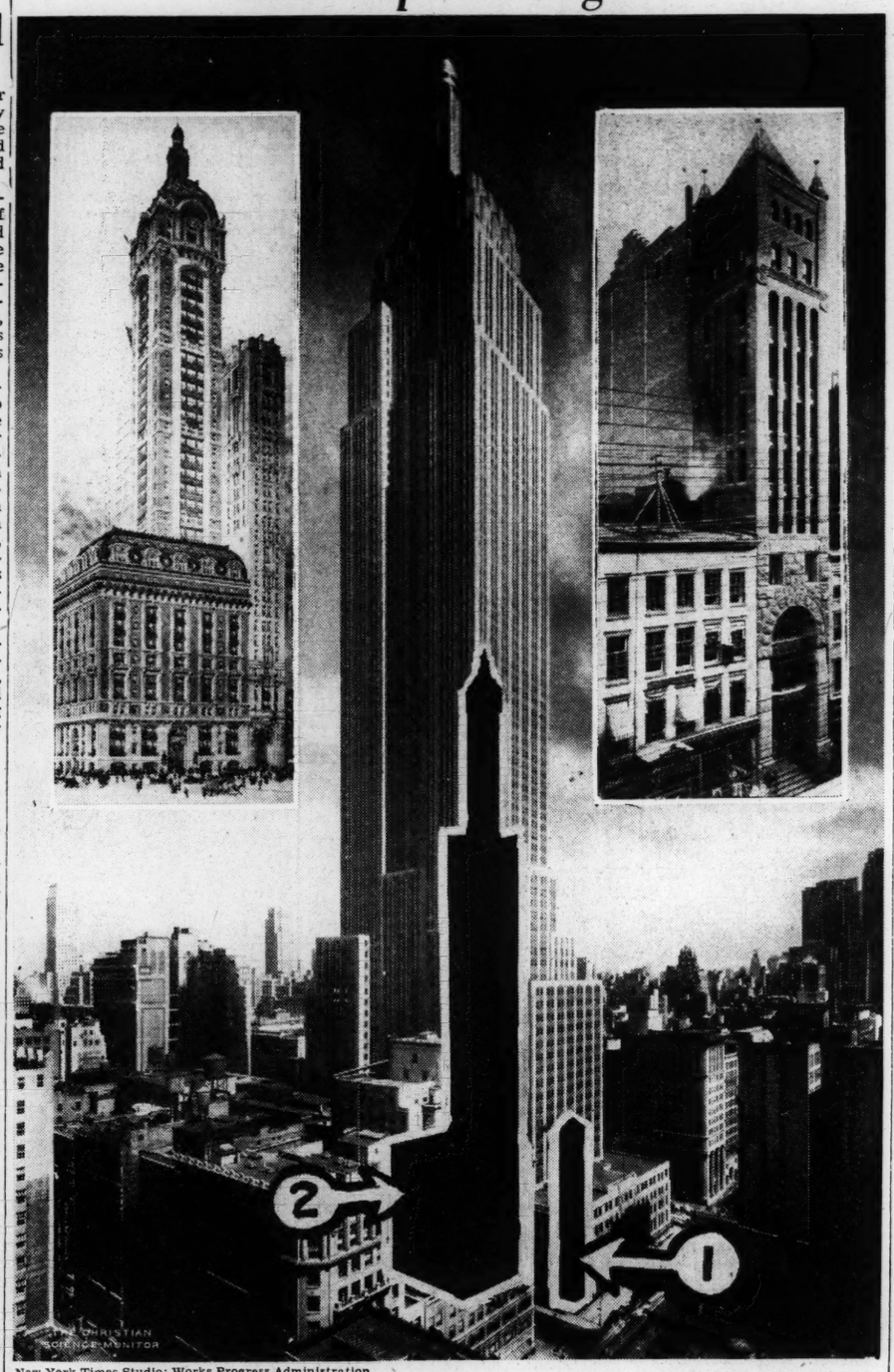
LONDON (AP)—Here is Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's latest on British styles in men's clothing:

A man went to the tailor and complained his suit was too tight under the arms.

"That's how we make coats," said the tailor.

"Coats! ! ! ," said the man. "I'm talking about the pants."

Steel Steps of Progress



New York Times Studio; Works Progress Administration

Singer Building — One of earliest New York skyscrapers.

Empire State Pinnacle — Height climax in New York exhibit of skyscrapers' story.

Tower Building — First steel skeleton building in New York City, at 50 Broadway.

Guessers Think Congress Is Good For 6 Weeks Yet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—Best guess in the Capital today is that Congress will adjourn in about six weeks with a fair measure of work done considering all the circumstances. Forecasts at the opening of the session were for a probable deadlock that might hold up all but the most vital legislation. While the record of the first session of the 76th Congress will be anything but brilliant, it has taken a number of important actions and still other bills before it.

Present expectation of mid-July adjournment grows out of several factors:

1. The European war-scare seems to be fading.
2. Reorganization plans will be approved by that time.
3. Warm weather will have set in.

Of the several reasons, perhaps the third is most important, judging by first-hand human experience. It is hard to keep Congress at its work when the children are out of school and the families have moved to cooler climates.

Eight of the 14 big appropriation bills have passed; the controversial farm appropriation bill is in conference, and the ones that remain show no major difficulty.

White House and Democratic leadership agreement has now been reached on the tax revision bill, passage of which may help business recovery. Its effect will be largely, however, in the unpredictable field of "restoring confidence," and relatively little change in net monetary requirements from business is expected.

Down to date Congress has settled three controversial issues: Giving the President limited reorganizing power in Executive departments; expanded naval defense, and expanded farm aid with big new appropriations. Tax changes may follow, and a drive is under way to extend Federal credit to small business before adjournment.

Bills regarded as likely of passage include the Social Security amendments to keep pension tax at 1 per cent and start benefits in 1940 instead of 1942.

The neutrality question is still unsettled and seems likely to be postponed, like the proposed changes in the Wagner Act and the La Follette civil liberties bill. On the negative side Congress has killed the Florida ship canal.

75,000 Pounds of Halibut

HALIFAX Nova Scotia (AP)—With a fare of 75,000 pounds of halibut when it arrived here the schooner Ronald George is sure to be high-liner this season. For a single catch of halibut is about 35,000 pounds.

Illustrated Skyscraper Story: A Jump From 10 to 102 Stories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—What steel has done to revolutionize building is graphically illustrated in an exhibit of prints, drawings, photographs, and models on view at the Museum of the City of New York. It is shown under the title of "The Evolution of the Skyscraper in New York," and some of the best-known New York architects and owners of various buildings here have contributed their material to the Museum to make the exhibit an outstanding one.

The Museum recalls that the construction of tall buildings was made possible by the "steel skeleton" type of construction. The first example was the Tower Building at 50 Broadway, completed in 1889. It towered 10 stories high, was designed by Bradford Lee Gilbert, and stood on a lot only 21 feet wide.

After this building proved the worth of such construction, the World, or Pulitzer, Building of 26 stories was completed in 1890. The famous 20-story "Flatiron" building at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue followed in 1902. The Singer Building, of which Ernest Flagg was the architect, was the wonder of 1908, rising 47 stories above the street level.

The exhibit traces skyscraper history from these days down to the present, when the Empire State Building rises 102 stories above ground and the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center reaches a height of 70 stories.

Double Budget: Separating Expenses and Investments

(Continued from Page 1)

terms which have been selected for purposes of illustration. The "operating deficit" was $9,382,000,000. Operating deficit last year was only $167,000,000.

This is a sample illustration of the bookkeeping of a double-budget system as put in the record by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Proposals for distinguishing between the different activities of the Government are not new. When President Hoover set up the RFC it appeared at first as a semi-detached item on the regular budget, but was later included in the full budget.

Of course the real question in a double budget is where the line should be drawn as to what constitutes "investment." Is a 20-year battleship an investment? Most people would say no. Is TVA an investment, even though it is non-self-liquidating? Dr. Hansen would say yes, because it represents improved national plant; but a good many people would argue that it isn't. It would be very hard to fix a hard and fast line. Dr. Hansen wants a full inquiry about it.

"We have already been stumbling piecemeal in the direction of a double budget system," he says. "We are already moving but without any systematic program."

He added:

"Yet I wish to emphasize there is no magic about the double budget. It is all a question as to which mechanism is likely to induce the most effective accounting control."

Manton Bribe Link Sought

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—The Government sought to show in Federal Court today that bribe money, which it alleges was accepted by former United States Circuit Judge Martin J. Manton, eventually found its way into various corporations which the one-time jurist controlled.

Witnesses testified at Judge Manton's trial on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice that George M. Spector, co-defendant, acted as his agent in these transactions.

Wallis E. Gallagher, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Manton-controlled National Cellulose Corporation, of Syracuse N. Y., testified that he received his position through Judge Manton and that a loan of $47,000 was made to the Corporation by Mr. Spector.

Mr. Spector, he testified, was sent to him by Judge Manton. The total, he said, was turned over to the company in a series of nine checks from December, 1936, to February, 1937.

Earlier, Walton Fitzgerald, President of the International Ticket Scale Corporation, testified he had advanced $27,500 to Mr. Spector at the request of the late Archie M. Andrews who is named as a co-conspirator.

The Government brought out that Judge Manton was seen frequently in the company of William J. Fallon, charged with being the Judge's agent in the sale of judicial decisions.

Frank Silinsky, betting commissioner, testified he was present in November, 1936, when $10,000 was paid to Mr. Fallon on behalf of Mr. Andrews of the Dictograph Products Corporation, then engaged in patent litigation before Judge Manton.

Mr. Fitzgerald testified that Mr. Andrews was President of the Scale concern until 1932.

Foundation Aids Released Youths To Secure Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—A door to employment frequently found closed has been opened here every month to an average of five youths by the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, Inc., which finds jobs for boys who have served time in a correctional institution. Scarcely a year old, this service has made a modest beginning in solving one of society's problems in a way that has enlisted the co-operation of reformatory and probation officials, social welfare leaders and some employers.

Much of the work consists of adjusting the young men to a state of readiness for a job, officials at the Foundation said. Early this year, 18 of them reported for the first lesson in a course on "How to Get a Job," conducted for a group of boys chosen by the placement division of the Department of Correction. Throughout the course, there were informal talks by representatives of industrial firms, labor and the New York State Employment Division.

The boys heard hints on "What Kind of a Person Gets Hired?" "How Can I Discover Job Opportunities?" and "How Shall I Use My Spare Time?"

Although progress is being made, a majority of employers are still only "interested" in what the Foundation is doing and not sufficiently concerned to offer employment opportunities.

"We cannot expect ex-prisoners," Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of the Department of Correction, has said, "especially younger ones, to straighten out if they cannot secure jobs on which they can earn an honest living and build up self-respect and self-reliance. Today dozens of young men are released from New York City Reformatory with no home, no job, and no prospects of a job." At the same time that he made this comment, Mr. MacCormick commended the Foundation for its services.

New York G. O. P. Opens Fund Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Republican State Executive Committee is out to raise $500,000 as the New York organization's share of National and State Committee deficits, the aim being to liquidate the debt and start building the presidential war chest for next year with a clean slate.

Announcement that $500,000 must be raised in New York was made by Edwin Jaeckle of Buffalo, N. Y., Executive Committee head, after the meeting of his committee here May 25. F. Trubee Davison was named Chairman of the fund-raising committee, whose drive for money will start in New York City, Nassau, Soffolk, and Westchester Counties. The Davison Committee will work in co-operation with the United Finance Committee of the Republican State organization headed by Charles A. Blackwell, which is in charge of raising funds up-State.

Along with the fund-raising campaign, intensive efforts are being made to restore harmony in the Republican State organization which is split over co-operation with liberal political groups, like the Fusion and American Labor Party organizations down state. This division carries right through county and State to national policies, which, in turn, hinge on the attitude of the New York State delegation to the Republican National Convention. Here the split is over the Thomas E. Dewey candidacy and the policy of Kenneth F. Simpson, National Committeeman and New York County Chairman, for opening the Republican door to anyone, irrespective of party affiliations, who will support the Republican platform and nominee in 1940.

Opposition to Mr. Simpson is strong in the right wing of the organization, while the more liberal element in the Party is standing solidly behind him.

Missouri 'Big Man' Indicted in Perjury

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Charles Carrollo, once termed "the big man" of Kansas City's $20,000,000 - a - year gambling rackets, was indicted May 26 for perjury in applying for United States citizenship.

Mr. Carrollo, a native of Italy, was accused by the same Federal grand jury which previously had indicted him on charges of using the mails fraudulently in order to "muscle in" on a gambling establishment here.

He also has been indicted by a county grand jury on gambling charges. The "big man" term was applied to Mr. Carrollo by Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves to whom the grand jury reported.

Vandenberg Qualified, House Republicans Say

WASHINGTON (AP)—Michigan's Republican delegation in the House told Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg that he was "pre-eminently qualified" for the 1940 Presidential nomination.

Further, they said the sentiment reflected in that action was the view of "a constantly increasing number of Republicans throughout the country."

Senator Vandenberg had no immediate comment but let it be known he would reply in a few days to the letter signed by the 12 House members.

Roses Top Canadian List

Roses continue to be the most popular flower purchased from florists in Canada, amounting to $744,518 in 1938.

Townsend Bill Green-Lighted Just to Clear Congress' Path

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—The House Rules Committee has given a right-of-way signal to the Townsend old-age pension bill, planning to have it disposed of before the Administration's own liberalizing amendments to the Social Security Act come up for a vote.

The tax-and-spend plan which Dr. Francis E. Townsend, its author, claims will eventually yield $200 a month for all persons over 60 will be brought up for its first vote next week under a closed rule, barring points of order or amendments and providing for four hours of debate.

The Townsend bill did not obtain the approval of the House Ways and Means Committee which held several weeks of hearings on it last winter. The Committee reported it without recommendation, Chairman Robert L. Doughton, (D) of North Carolina, explaining that members wished to put an end to charges that they are responsible for the measure's failure to advance in Congress.

Shifting Responsibility

Certain members of the Rules Committee displayed considerable pique at the Ways and Means Committee's reporting of the bill "without recommendation."

At an all day session yesterday, they charged members of the Ways and Means Committee with "passing the buck" and failing to familiarize themselves with the bill they were asking the House to vote on, though it calls for taxation totaling an estimated $4,800,000,000 a year.

Today under the calming hand of House leaders, anxious to get the legislation out of the way, the Committee acted quickly behind closed doors and granted the rule.

Chairman Doughton made it perfectly clear to the Rules Committee that he was emphatically opposed to the Townsend plan, admitted he was not familiar with the new bill which was introduced only the day before and turned the stand over to Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, to ask for the rule.

Mr. Treadway took the position that he was merely going through with a formality. He told the Committee that he had promised the Townsendites in his district a full and fair hearing and he considered that they had had it.

Exasperated by the lack of knowledge as to what is in the new version of the Townsend bill, carrying fundamental changes in tax rates, the Committee finally sent for its sponsor, Representative Joe Hendrick (D) of Florida, to explain it.

Section Read

Mr. Hendrick was immediately confronted by a section read aloud by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who asked him to explain it. It said "throughout the act, the present tense includes the past and future tenses; and the future, the present. The masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter."

The gentleman is asking that not for information but to embarrass, and he has been successful," retorted Mr. Hendrick. "That should not be in the bill, but if it goes back to Committee I know it will never come out again."

"Isn't it true," inquired Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, "that you have no hopes of this bill passing, that you know it will be defeated by a record vote, and that you're doing this only to keep the Townsend plan alive as a political issue?"

"Not I," Mr. Hendrick assured him.

The Committee finally took the advice of members who maintained that its function is "entirely procedural" and does not include judgment as to the merits of legislation."

House leaders ascertained there were not enough votes to pass the Townsend bill before the Ways and Means Committee agreed to report it out.

Townsend Expects Defeat

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend expects his pension bill to be defeated in the House of Representatives next week but dismissed the matter with the comment: "That's all right . . . those things work out.

"We'll go on just as we have been doing, organizing and building and preparing to beat the Congressmen who are working against us.

"I think we'll get 150 votes," Dr. Townsend said May 26 of the expected House test.

The bill would need 218 votes to pass.

He acknowledged he was giving serious thought to the 1940 presidential campaign and volunteered that his organization would support Senator Sheridan Downey of California if Senator Downey became a candidate.

"I couldn't possibly favor Mr. Roosevelt for a third term. The principles his Administration is enunciating and practicing are the most harmful ever forced on the country."

Farley Finds Nation's Voters Still on Side of Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 26—James A. Farley, Postmaster General and political scout, returned to Washington today after a trans-continental exploration, with the publicly expressed conclusion that President Roosevelt has lost little if any of his strength with the voters.

Of next year's situation—after reiterating that Democratic victory was likely—he would only say: "It is futile to talk about candidacies for 1940 until the President makes known whether he intends to be a candidate for re-election."

Thus it is obvious that the shadow of President Roosevelt hung heavily over the Farley trip. Uncertainty regarding the President's plans was both a hindrance and a help to Mr. Farley. On the one hand, it prevented him from advancing his own candidacy very openly. But on the other hand, the President's prominence in the picture made it easy for Mr. Farley to refrain from statements or commitments on the Garner, McNutt, Clark or Stark, Hopkins, Douglas, Barkley, and other candidacies.

The Postmaster General could, of course, receive offers of support from various party henchmen in all the parts of the country, and reply to them discreetly.

All Depends on Roosevelt

There, too, he was in something of a difficulty, for while it is well known among his friends that Mr. Farley would like to be the nominee, he makes it equally plain that he would step aside if the President chooses to run. So the Postmaster General found himself in the sometime invidious position of John Alden, although his ears must have waited often for those soft words, "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jim?" Whether or not he found substantial Farley support, of course he does not say. But from his remarks on returning, it would appear that Mr. Farley is still taking his open position on the Roosevelt-New Deal platform.

It is, of course, elementary political wisdom that a party cannot successfully repudiate itself. Even if an anti-New Deal Democrat were nominated, he would have to electioneer on the basis of "our party's great record." But the nomination of an anti-New Dealer would probably render this pretense too apparent, and in itself constitute a politically untenable confession. Should the party make such a confession, observers are certain it would pave the way to Republican victory, although some sort of mid-road compromise might be more successful.

Third-Term Talk Gains

Meantime, in Washington, third-term talk grows apace. New Deal office holders are naturally anxious for the President to remain in power. The President's speeches seem to have an increasingly candidatorial ring about them, and his friends are more and more active. On the other hand Vice-President Garner stands out more sharply as the anti-New Deal candidate, and the struggle boils down more distinctly to these two men. If the assumption is correct that Mr. Garner is a powerful candidate in talk and sentiment, but not a serious prospect for the nomination because he would have so many handicaps in the campaign, then the current situation is all in the President's favor.

Perhaps echoes of this shaping of forces have spread across the country, and it is these plus his discoveries in public sentiment that make Mr. Farley so pro-Roosevelt in his first statements on his return. In any case, the President is sitting tight, watching both pro- and anti-New Deal Democratic aspirants get knocked off their perches as serious prospects. And soon, Mr. Roosevelt himself will strat for the Pacific coast.

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How Mother and Small Julia Keep a Treasure Box

And the Story of a Playhouse That Grew Up

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arkansas

Dear Friends:

Julia is not-quite-six. Nearly every evening she asks, "What did you put in your treasure box today, Mother?"

Sometimes I say, "Today I put in my treasure box the little song you made up while you helped me rinse and hang out the baby's wash," or, "Today I put in my treasure box a little bit of that beautiful sunset we watched together."

It's a game of ours. And the next step in the game is Julia's eager, "Now you ask me, Mother!" And I find that Julia has tucked away very beautiful things in her own treasure box. A lark's song, a baby rabbit eating grass, baby sister's happy smile, or Daddy's hug.

When Julia goes to school and learns to write I anticipate her saying, "Mother, let's write down some of the things we put in our treasure box." But even now, before the desire for or the ability to make a written record is hers, Julia is growing in her appreciation of the beautiful things that occur in every day of life.

(Mrs.) W. T. W.

* * *

The Playhouse That Grew Up

Illinois

Dear Editor:

After reading the letter from Mrs. V. T. S. asking about playhouses, I am reminded of the "playhouse that grew up" and would like to share the idea with all Parent Columners.

It started out as a sandbox outside the kitchen window when our boys were about two and three. Four good heavy boards were used making a square, seven by seven feet. New sand was added occasionally and before we realized it the mud-pie days had passed and the hammer and saw activity had started, so Dad and a handy-man put up four corner posts to hold a roof making a shaded play shop, which was enjoyed by the neighborhood children as well as our two. Some leftover shingles were used on the roof and the older children helped nail them on.

A year or two later it was decided to board up the walls, put in a door and two windows. Dad bought seven-foot lengths of lumber and one holiday he and the boys built the playhouse, putting a window in each side and the door facing the kitchen window so mother could still watch the goings-on. Oh yes, a floor was laid across the original sandbox sides, making it above ground and dry.

When the furniture—a table, two chairs, and a toy cupboard—was moved in, Mother hung red and white polka dot curtains at each window and set out a few plants in the tiny window box. Many happy times were had in this snug little playhouse and quite often Mother and Dad were invited out for dessert, taking two small stools for chairs and a tray with the food.

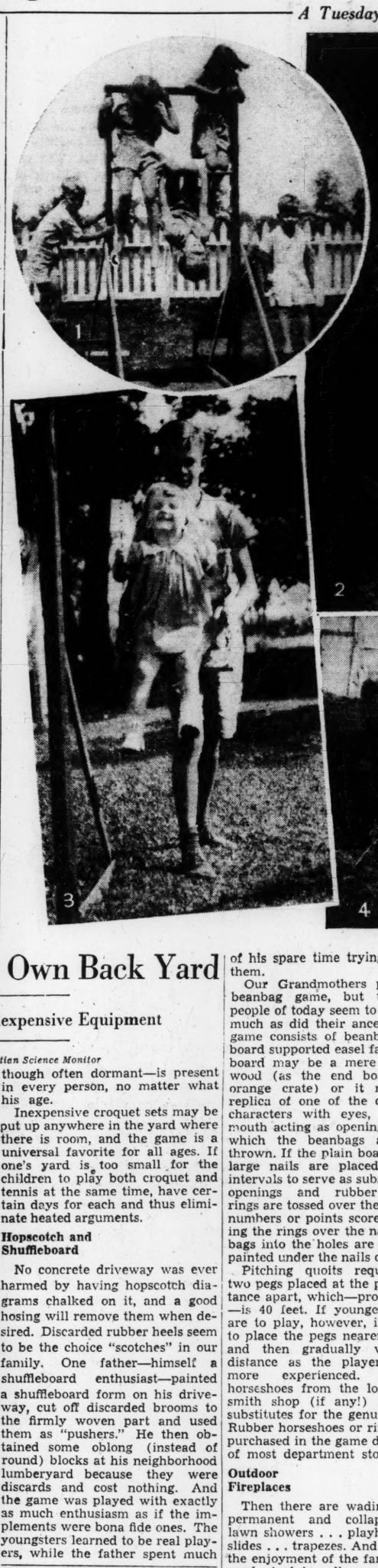
The cost of this playhouse was approximately $35.00 and the little house served the neighborhood well for several years. It proved a good investment in keeping the children happy and busy "at home."

Our sons are now in high school, but we still enjoy The Parent and want to thank those who keep it going.

(Mrs.) D. L. G.

We like to think that The Parent is as helpful to the mothers and dads of high school boys and girls as to those of younger children. In fact, we should like to hear more often of experiences with these older boys and girls. The parents of college-age young people have valuable experiences to share, too, we feel. Thank you for your helpful letter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday column.



Although most of the playground equipment shown here is purchasable, similar equipment can be made. 1. Bars of various heights are good fun. These, sturdily braced, are of wood and of iron pipe. The slide is partly homemade. 2. Old-fashioned lawn swings provide endless delight. 3. A strong swing on a homemade frame, and big brother gentle with baby sister. 4. A well equipped back-yard playground makes a fine place for children's parties.

Playing in Their Own Back Yard

With Ingenious and Inexpensive Equipment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The amount of money invested in back-yard playgrounds does not matter. It's the spirit, the enthusiasm, the real interest and desire on the part of the parents to create a pleasant fun-provoking spot where the children really want to be and where the bond between the two generations will grow steadily stronger through the medium of the play spirit which—though often dormant—is present in every person, no matter what his age.

Inexpensive croquet sets may be put up anywhere in the yard where there is room, and the game is a universal favorite for all ages. If one's yard is too small for the children to play both croquet and tennis at the same time, have certain days for each and thus eliminate heated arguments.

Hopscotch and Shuffleboard

No concrete driveway was ever harmed by having hopscotch diagrams chalked on it, and a good hosing will remove them when desired. Discarded rubber heels seem to be the choice "scotches" in our family. One father—himself a shuffleboard enthusiast—painted a shuffleboard form on his driveway, cut off discarded brooms to the firmly woven part and used them as "pushers." He then obtained some oblong (instead of round) blocks at his neighborhood lumberyard because they were discards and cost nothing. And the game was played with exactly as much enthusiasm as if the implements were bona fide ones. The youngsters learned to be real players, while the father spent much of his spare time trying to defeat them.

Our Grandmothers played the beanbag game, but the young people of today seem to enjoy it as much as did their ancestors. This game consists of beanbags and a board supported easel fashion. The board may be a mere square of wood (as the end board of an orange crate) or it may be a replica of one of the comic-strip characters with eyes, nose, and mouth acting as openings through which the beanbags are to be thrown. If the plain board is used, large nails are placed at equal intervals to serve as substitutes for openings and rubber fruit-jar rings are tossed over the nails. The numbers or points scored by tossing the rings over the nails, or the bags into the holes are printed or painted under the nails or holes.

Pitching quoits requires only two pegs placed at the proper distance apart, which—professionally—is 40 feet. If younger children are to play, however, it is better to place the pegs nearer together, and then gradually widen the distance as the players become more experienced. Discarded horseshoes from the local blacksmith shop (if any!) make fine substitutes for the genuine quoits. Rubber horseshoes or rings can be purchased in the game department of most department stores.

Outdoor Fireplaces

Then there are wading pools—permanent and collapsible . . . lawn showers . . . playhouses . . . slides . . . trapezes. And all add to the enjoyment of the family backyard. And by all means have a fireplace, for it will reap countless rewards in the way of long summer evenings of real enjoyment and close companionship as Father starts things with tales of his boyhood days or Mother leads off with college songs that are humorous and gay, after all appetites have been appeased.

Outdoor fireplaces can be as elaborate as one wishes, and instructions for making them may be obtained from any garden or home magazine. But for years our family had countless happy times and delicious meals about a fireplace built of left-over bricks which we found in a dark corner of our basement when the builders were through. It was merely a crude hollow square with one brick left out at the back to make a draft and the youngsters built it themselves. No better hamburgers, "wienies," nor steak-strips ever came from an ultra-swanky fireplace, and no gayer times were ever enjoyed than those spent in building and using this homemade affair. Which goes to show that the kind of playground equipment doesn't matter, after all!

For the family playground needs only to be a safe and amusing and wholesome spot . . . where the family and its friends may meet and play together . . . where Baby is safe in her play pen while the older children play house or swing through the clean fresh air in the rope swing or the old-fashioned one that "daddy had when he was a boy," and which is now freshly painted and once more in active service. It is a splendid place for the children's parties, too, for the little guests will not need entertainment. It is already there for them in the form of the back-yard equipment.

Louise Price Bell

This article is in two parts. Part I ran last Saturday.

Teachers as Publicity Workers

Interpreting the School to Home and Community—2

By Millicent Taylor

Excerpts from a speech given at the 1939 Convention of the Association for Childhood Education, held recently in Atlanta, Ga.

Beginning with an intelligent study of the community, and taking part as individuals in the life of this community, the teacher naturally and inevitably brings the life, interests, and needs of the community into his teaching. This, as we all know, vitalizes the teaching; but for my purposes here, I list it as yet another way in which one serves as a public relations worker for education.

In a town in Pennsylvania last autumn the civics classes of a country day school brought the political campaign into the classroom, and in turn did a fine piece of work in getting out the vote in their community—a piece of work that was not a mere flash-in-the-pan, house-to-house convass, but which stemmed from the very real way in which the school made itself one with its community.

A school in a Massachusetts town once did a really creditable piece of city planning, co-operating with town officials, and arousing the community to take part—far more than making a set of picture maps. You probably all know of schools that have taken part in campaigns for smoke abatement, better housing, tax reforms, traffic duty.

An elementary school out in California did a thrilling job of collecting and running an international exhibit of children's art work, a project highly educational in every way. . . . This project really served the community and taught people (parents and other citizens) a great deal about modern education.

Community contacts and friendships, made through class trips, if the teacher will keep in mind the twofold purpose of teaching not only the children but the dads (of somebody), can result in better informed citizen-supporters of the schools. In one school, the school newspaper was made into a community affair, and proved an invaluable interpreter of the school to home and town. . . .

The intelligent teacher, of course, does not appliqué these on, nor does she arbitrarily choose community activities, but she is ever alert to see ways in which the needs of the children may be best served by projects which will at the same time broaden their horizons to include the community. . . .

Obviously as public relations workers, educators also have the responsibility of directly telling the community about their school. . . .

Probably all of you have worked out visiting days when parents come back to school to see classes in session. It can be a valuable project although it has been done a good deal, and needs reassessing. For example, the same parents usually come each time and too many dads are missing—in fact, some schools don't even pretend to include the dads. It is important, too, that the back-to-school night be prepared for and followed up. It should not be an isolated experience on the part of the parents. Perhaps I am too optimistic, but I feel that the school fails in a measure, if parents are all it gets. . . .

Happily the superintendent's annual report to the citizens—another form of public relations—has at length emerged from the bulletin type of dead literature and become a real interpreter of the school. In many cities it has become a fascinating picturebook, with short articles and full captions to explain what the pictures should tell Mr. and Mrs. Citizen when they look at them. My first sample was New York City's first and it gave me a thrill. I have since seen several others, including San Francisco's and Cleveland's. I think the tendency of educators, however is to include too much type. I have felt that the most effectual were those that were largely pictures and captions. A variation of this is the special rotogravure section the Detroit schools have sent out with one of the Sunday papers. A report of this sort, reaching as it does all citizens whether parents or not, seems to me to have special value.

Another scheme that interests me, is the use of a page at a time of roto pictures in the Sunday paper, with captions, each page devoted to explaining some special phase of school work—the manual arts and domestic science one week, and a few weeks later the school bank, with perhaps the modern ways of learning mathematics another time . . . Perhaps this is the best scheme of all, for it comes more than once and doesn't overburden a read-while-it-runs public.

And of course, we need to use the radio. If there is a station in your town which is not tied up with national networks, get some free time on it. Use it for singing, for bands, for spelling matches and jolly things. Perhaps my job on a newspaper makes me weary of the amount of talk there is in the world; but I do think talks on education on the air do not on the whole give a true picture of the thrilling place a modern classroom is. . . .

The schools have not begun to use our local stations, nor to build habits of including the use of the radio in their plans for reaching the community. It is hard work, but worth it. And I am convinced that when educators learn to present education on the air so well that Mr. and Mrs. Citizen remain tuned in to the program, we none of us need be anxious any more about the progress of education in the community. It is safe with an appreciative public.

Part I ran last Tuesday. Part III will run on the next Education Page, which (due to the Memorial Day holiday) will appear May 31.

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The Home Forum

Invitation to Paradise

AN ARTICLE SIGNED J. F. H., which appeared recently on The Home Forum Page, expresses a longing that must be shared by numberless persons. J. F. H. wants to make music in some way—to be able to join forces with others and produce a satisfactory result. He seems to do a little desultory solo singing, probably in the bath, but that is as far as he goes.

I know how deep such a desire can be, for I recently spent a long period of enforced isolation in a small village where I knew almost nobody. Up to that time I had been immersed in choral singing, and its absence produced a hunger so real as to be almost unendurable. In the darkest hours, I used to find all the choral music there was going on the radio—and there is an amazing amount of the finest, from all sorts of unexpected sources—and join in whenever I knew a part or had a score at hand. I sang the Brahms *Liebeslieder* under Toscanini and the *German Requiem* under Tertius Noble. I slipped up on the cuts that day and missed a couple of cues, and felt pretty guilty, as though I had upset the performance; and the number of shorter pieces in which I participated with madrigal groups, choirs, and choruses, from coast to coast, would make a truly impressive list—everything from Palestrina's *Adoramus Te* to *Short'nin' Bread.*

* * *

All this helped, but it lacked a good deal. It lacked the beautiful sense of losing one's self in a great whole that comes with singing in a chorus. I was just outside the gate of paradise all the time—no flashing encouragement from the conductor, no currents of warm sympathy from my neighbor, no sighs of shared bliss after the music was over. No, unless J. F. H. is in some situation of enforced isolation, I do not recommend it to him. What he really should do is to go out and join a chorus in the flesh—one where they sing the REAL music. If he is modest about his voice or his ability to read notes, let him take heart. He doesn't need a great deal of either to get into this particular paradise, and skills improve with use. The only valid reason I can think of for his failing to do this would be that he is a forest ranger or a lighthouse keeper, two hundred miles from anywhere.

He wants to be able to play an instrument well enough to join in chamber music—to taste the exquisite joys he hears others tell of. "There must be a mighty satisfaction," he says, "in being . . . able to whip out one's flageolet and have a joust at some cadenza flitting through one's head. . . . But the groups where such things can happen are too small and too exclusive. There are too many of us outside, without the skill which is the price of admission."

This would make me feel sad if it were true; but it isn't, and I can cite any number of case histories to prove it. Here is the story of Ellen, which will do as well as any, and is strictly factual.

* * *

Ellen combines—or rather combined—a high degree of musical sensitiveness and receptivity with the world's low record for ability to express it. She has spent hours upon hours listening to records, and she remembers accurately everything she hears, as you can prove by playing even an unimportant passage from some symphony and altering it a little; Ellen spots it at once and privately wonders how anyone could be so stupid. She can whistle anything, and her whistle, though feeble, is true—her high water mark in performance. But her voice has been reduced to a small, deprecating grumble through her lifelong habit of singing modestly to herself an octave or so too low, until now she is really unable to sing alto parts at their proper pitch—a deficiency which has barred her from choral singing. Also, for some obscure reason, she has never been able to make her hands co-ordinate sufficiently well to play the piano; she can perform a few hymns in a distinctly reticent manner, and there it ends. All this smothered love and hunger in Ellen has troubled me for years; and last summer, when we had one of our biennial meetings, I was at last able to do something about it.

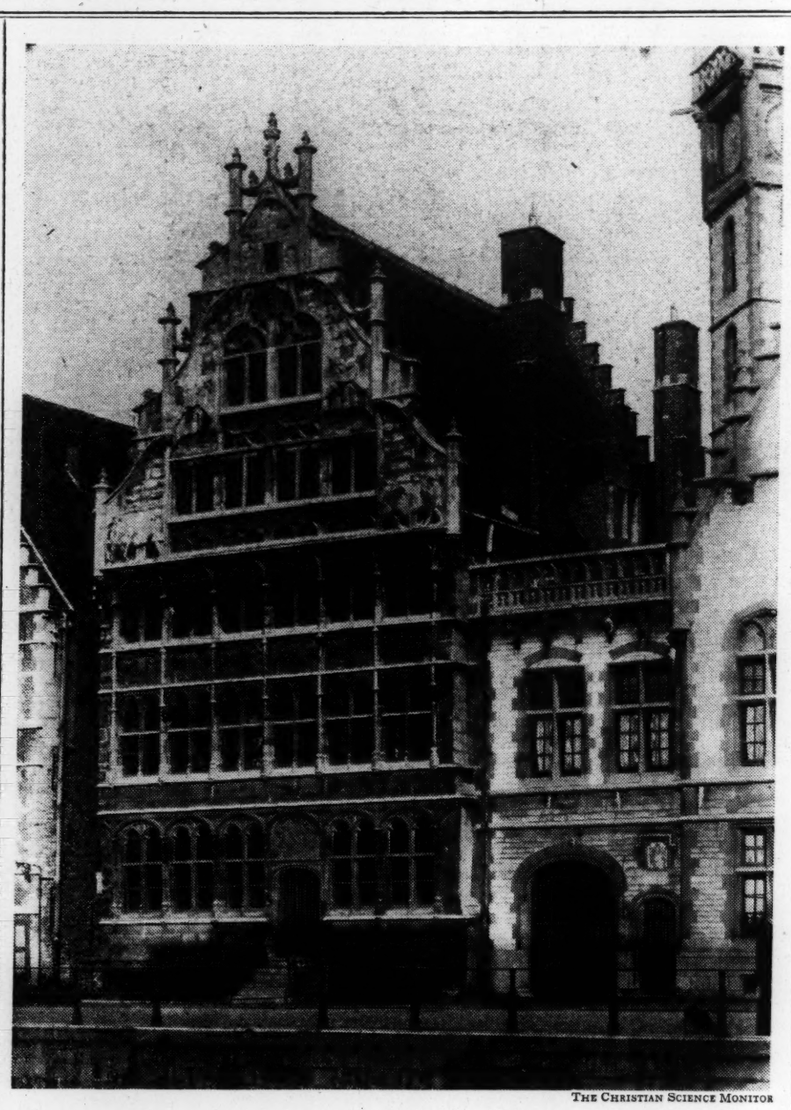
I had acquired a set of shepherd's pipes, homemade of bamboo, in three sizes and pitches, rather like the three bears—a small soprano pipe with an airy, disembodied tone; a mellow alto; and a tenor, portly in appearance and with a voice of modest dignity bordering on the comic. They had been the greatest joy and solace to me in the arid period which I mentioned a moment ago. So when Ellen, en route from Philadelphia to Maine, parked her car in Cambridge and came bounding in, I wasted no time in idle talk, but put a pipe in her hand and showed her the fingering. That was all. Ellen played immediately. Hymns, carols, folk-songs, bits of chamber music and symphonies. Everything. I joined her, putting in a second part on the alto pipe. From time to time, pipe still at lip, she would raise her eyes and give me a short, speechless look, such a look as you have seen in the eyes of a starving puppy after he has taken a few laps of the food you placed before him—a look of wonder, gratitude, and ecstasy, given breathlessly between laps as though the whole beautiful illusion might vanish if he should lift his nose from his plate.

* * *

She tried all the pipes. She made up alto parts and tenor parts and practiced chromatic fingering. Presently we began playing from a book of music—folk-songs, bits of Bach, and what not, arranged for two or three pipes, but easy enough for her to read. We stopped reluctantly for lunch and had another hour or so afterwards; and, when she went on to Maine, she took along the directions for pipe making—out of the PIPERS' GUILD HANDBOOK which J. F. H. can buy anywhere—and the addresses of people near Philadelphia who go in for piping. "Fulfilled," said Ellen dreamily, leaning on the wheel, "fulfilled. That's the way I feel. From silence to ensemble playing in one easy lesson. I never was so fulfilled in my life."

So let J. F. H. take heart. Perhaps he isn't ripe for Brahms and Beethoven string quartets, but no alibi he can produce will convince me that he is not able to learn piping in an hour or so. If he'll come out to Cambridge, he can try all my pipes, even my best one, which is very choice. In fact, I'll be in his debt if he comes, because we've been needing a fourth piper lately to do our de luxe version of the *Prayer* from *Hansel and Gretel*, and some little Handel pieces. Let him not stay outside any more.

K. K. D.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAÇADE OF THE GUILDHOUSE OF THE FREE BOATMEN IN GHENT

GHENT IS ONE of the many beautiful Flemish cities. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it possessed a prosperous cloth trade. The increasing power of its citizens made it one of the first cities with a democratic government. It has often had to fight for its liberty; nevertheless the central government of the country has always respected and taken counsel with its prominent burghers.

In such a powerful city, it is not surprising that architects, sculptors, and painters found considerable scope. The Guildhouse of the Free Boatmen, built by C. van den Berghe in 1531, is a splendid example of late-Gothic architecture with Renaissance influence. The architect built a simple stepgable back, but the front is enriched by an artistically developed façade of pinnacles and arches decorated with sculpture. The ornamentation of the arches is different in every case, and between the first and second stories are coats-of-arms. A fully rigged merchantman above the center door is a splendid example of sixteenth-century carving. Although the house has been restored, it has still one of the finest façades in Ghent.

Ghent would be no Flemish city if it had no carillon, and nothing is pleasanter than to hear the old bells chiming and to listen as the sound reverberates in the narrow streets and swells out in the beautiful old squares.

The World We Live In

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FAMOUS British astronomer and mathematician, Sir James Jeans, has said: "The external world is of the same nature as mental ideas. The nature we study does not consist so much of something we perceive, as of our own perceptions."

But the discoveries scientific observers make with regard to the material world do not seem to get us any nearer to the solution of the so-called riddle of the universe. And these observers sometimes conclude that the true explanation will never be found in the study of matter, but must be looked for in the realm of Spirit.

Many years prior to the pronouncement referred to above, Mary Baker Eddy was inspired to write in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 86): "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees. It feels, hears, and sees its own thoughts." Christian Science teaches that God is divine Mind, and that mortal mind is unreal, a counterfeit. And on the basis of the truth revealed in Christian Science, its students, the world over, are experiencing more harmony in their lives, as, through increasing spiritual understanding, they learn of the divine Mind's control over its universe. The application of this understanding heals sickness and sin, overcomes poverty and limitation, and frees mankind from slavery to depraved appetites and false laws of heredity.

Jesus said (Matthew 12:29), "How can one enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man?" Christian Science teaches that "the strong man" is mortal mind, or the "carnal mind," as Paul puts it, and that "his goods" are all the discords of matter and so-called ills of the flesh. It shows by reason and demonstration that matter—the mortal body, the material sense of life, and what appear to be material laws—is but an objective state of so-called mortal mind. It shows further that "the strong man" is deprived of "his goods" through the spiritual understanding of the supremacy of divine Mind. This understanding comes through the knowledge that God is the only Mind, the Mind of man, sinless, harmonious, perfect.

"The divine Principle of the universe must interpret the universe. God is the divine Principle of all that represents Him and of all that really exists" (Science and Health, p. 272). It is clear, then, that God's creation, governed by divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, is eternal, harmonious, and forever unfolding the ideas of infinite Mind. This understanding enables us to distinguish between the true and the false, and in this way we can reject the one and accept the other. Thus our lives become harmonious as we conform our thinking to the law of divine Mind.

So we learn that we should never identify ourselves with any discordant or inharmonious condition, which may seem to present itself to our thought for acceptance as real. Since Mind is the only cause, every real effect must be as perfect and harmonious as the Mind that formed it.

Whether discord seems to appear as some trivial or important phase of the home or business life, or to be of national or international concern; whether it is near at hand or far off, if we are alert we shall recognize at once that it has no place in the universe of perfect Mind, and so is unreal and powerless.

Any problem which may present itself to us should not be ignored or regarded with indifference. To protect ourselves and our true sense of the harmony and perfection of the real man, we must deal with it scientifically. Mrs. Eddy's instruction is (*ibid.*, p. 392): "Reverse the case. Stand porter at the door of thought." Paul counsels us (I Thessalonians 5:17), "Pray without ceasing."

We need to watch carefully that we identify ourselves with good only. This attitude of thought is not selfish or egotistical, for we cannot claim good for ourselves and deny it to another. Through Christian Science we learn that it matters very much to us how we regard our brother or our neighbor. Our love must flow out to all. To preserve the harmony which is our rightful inheritance, we must see only the perfection of God and man. Thus we may begin and continue to improve our concept of God and His universe, and demonstrate the certainty of universal good through our scientific practice of the law of divine Principle.

In the book of Job we find Job's friends endeavoring to explain the reason for his suffering, and for his inability to find release. But when the Almighty speaks He turns Job's attention to the magnitude and wonder of His works. When we realize that God is All, we no longer need an explanation or reason for the troubles and afflictions which seem to oppress us, for we see that these are but false beliefs about God and His universe, including spiritual man. We reject the false when we perceive the true. "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee" (Job 42:5). When our concept of God is changed for a more spiritual one, we are healed or restored. Harmony reigns in the measure that we see God, good, alone as real.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die Welt, in der wir leben

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Der berühmte britische Astronom und Mathematiker Sir James Jeans sagte: „Die Außenwelt ist von derselben Art wie mentale Ideen. Die Natur, die wir studieren, besteht nicht so sehr aus dem, womit wir uns befassen, wie aus unseren eigenen Wahrnehmungen".

Aber die Entdeckungen, die wissenschaftliche Beobachter hinsichtlich der materiellen Welt machen, scheinen uns der Lösung des sogenannten Welträtsels nicht näher zu bringen. Und diese Forscher kommen manchmal zu dem Schluß, daß die wahre Erklärung nie durch Forschung in der Materie gefunden werden wird, sondern im Reiche des Geistes zu suchen ist.

Viele Jahre vor der oben erwähnten Erklärung wurde Mary Baker Eddy göttlich geführt, in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 86) zu schreiben: „Das sterbliche Gemüt sieht, was es glaubt, ebenso gewiß, wie es glaubt, was es sieht. Es fühlt, hört und sieht seine eigenen Gedanken". Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott das göttliche Gemüt ist, und daß das sterbliche Gemüt unwirklich, eine Fälschung ist. Und auf der Grundlage der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Wahrheit erfahren ihre Anhänger in der ganzen Welt mehr Harmonie, wenn sie durch wachsendes geistiges Versändnis verstehen lernen, daß das göttliche Gemüt über sein Weltall wacht. Die Anwendung dieses Verständnisses heilt Krankheit und Sünde, überwindet Armut und Begrenzung und befreit die Menschen von der Sklaverei verderbter Gelüste und falscher Vererbungsgesetze.

Jesus sagte (Matth. 12, 29): „Wie kann jemand in eines Starken Haus gehen und ihm seinen Hausrat rauben, es sei denn, daß er zuvor den Starken binde?" Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß „der Starke" das sterbliche Gemüt oder, wie Paulus es nennt, der „fleischliche Sinn" ist, und daß „sein Hausrat" alles Unharmonische der Materie und die sogenannten Leiden des Fleisches sind. Sie zeigt durch Vernunftschluß und Beweis, daß die Materie—der sterbliche Körper, der materielle Sinn des Lebens und die scheinbaren materiellen Gesetze—nur der vergegenständlichte Zustand des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts ist. Ferner zeigt sie, daß „der Starke" durch das geistige Verständnis der Oberhoheit des göttlichen Gemüts „seines Hausrats" beraubt wird. Dieses Verständnis kommt durch die Erkenntnis, daß Gott das einzige Gemüt, das sündlose, harmonische, vollkommene Gemüt des Menschen ist.

„Das göttliche Prinzip des Universums muß das Universum deuten. Gott ist das göttliche Prinzip von allem, was wirklich besteht" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 272). Es ist also klar, daß Gottes Schöpfung, die von dem göttlichen Prinzip, dem Leben, der Wahrheit und der Liebe regiert wird, ewig und harmonisch ist und immerdar die Ideen des unendlichen Gemüts entfaltet. Dieses Verständnis befähigt uns, zwischen dem Wahren und dem Unwahren zu unterscheiden, so daß wir das eine verwerfen und das andere annehmen können. Unser Leben wird daher in dem Maße harmonisch, wie wir in Übereinstimmung mit dem Gesetz des göttlichen Gemüts denken.

So lernen wir verstehen, daß wir uns nie mit einem widerwärtigen oder unharmonischen Zustande, der sich unserem Denken als wirklich aufzudrängen scheint, wesenseins erklären sollten. Da das Gemüt die einzige Ursache ist, muß jede wirkliche Wirkung so vollkommen und so harmonisch sein wie das Gemüt, das sie bildete.

Ob Disharmonie etwas Geringfügiges oder Wichtiges im Familien- oder Geschäftsleben oder von nationaler oder internationaler Bedeutung zu sein scheint, ob sie in unserer Nähe oder weit entfernt sei, ist belanglos; denn wenn wir wachsam sind, werden wir sofort erkennen, daß sie im Weltall des vollkommenen Gemüts keinen Raum hat und daher unwirklich und machtlos ist.

Kein Problem, das an einen herantritt, sollte unbeachtet gelassen oder mit Gleichgültigkeit übergangen werden. Um uns und unsern wahren Sinn der Harmonie und der Vollkommenheit des wirklichen Menschen zu schützen, müssen wir es wissenschaftlich behandeln. Mrs. Eddys Anweisung lautet (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 392): „Kehre nun den Fall um. Steh Wache an der Tür des Gedankens". Paulus gibt uns den Rat (1. Thess. 5, 17): „Betet ohne Unterlaß".

Wir müssen sorgfältig darauf achten, daß wir uns nur mit dem Guten wesenseins erklären. Diese Gesinnung ist weder selbstisch noch selbstsüchtig; denn wir können das Gute nicht für uns beanspruchen und es anderen verweigern. Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft lernen wir verstehen, daß es sehr darauf ankommt, wie wir von unserem Bruder oder unserem Nächsten denken. Unsere Liebe muß sich auf alle erstrecken. Um uns die Harmonie, die unser rechtmäßiges Erbe ist, zu erhalten, dürfen wir nur die Vollkommenheit Gottes und des Menschen sehen. So können wir unsern Begriff von Gott und Seinem Weltall verbessern und durch wissenschaftliche Anwendung des Gesetzes des göttlichen Prinzips die Gewißheit des allumfassenden Guten beweisen.

Im Buche Hiob finden wir, wie Hiobs Freunde sich bemühen, den Grund seines Leidens und seiner Unfähigkeit, frei zu werden, zu erklären. Wenn aber der Allmächtige spricht, lenkt Er Hiobs Aufmerksamkeit auf die Größe und das Wunder Seiner Werke hin. Wenn wir erkennen, daß Gott das All ist, brauchen wir keine Erklärung und keinen Grund mehr für die Leiden und Trübsale, die uns niederzudrücken scheinen; denn wir sehen, daß sie nur falsche Annahmen über Gott und Sein Weltall einschließlich des geistigen Menschen sind. Wir verwerfen das Falsche, wenn wir das Wahre wahrnehmen. „Ich hatte von dir mit den Ohren gehört; aber nun hat mein Auge dich gesehen" (Hiob 42, 5). Wenn sich unser Gottesbegriff in einen geistigeren ändert, werden wir geheilt oder wiederhergesetellt. Harmonie herrscht in dem Maße, wie wir sehen, daß nur Gott, das Gute, wirklich ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

John Muir Kept Early Hours

I LEARNED ARITHMETIC in Scotland without understanding any of it, though I had the rules by heart. But when I was about fifteen or sixteen years of age, I began to grow hungry for real knowledge. . . .

I think it was in my fifteenth year that I began to relish good literature with enthusiasm, and smack my lips over favorite lines, but there was desperately little time for reading, even in the winter evenings,—only a few stolen minutes now and then. Father's strict rule was, straight to bed immediately after family worship, which in winter was usually over by eight o'clock. I was in the habit of lingering in the kitchen with a book and candle after the rest of the family had retired, and considered myself fortunate if I got five minutes' reading before father noticed the light and ordered me to bed; an order that I of course obeyed. But night after night I tried to steal minutes in the same lingering way, and how keenly precious those minutes were, few nowadays can know. Father failed perhaps two or three times in a whole winter to notice my light for nearly ten minutes, magnificent golden blocks of time, long to be remembered like holidays or geological periods. One evening when I was reading church history father was particularly irritable, and called out with hope-killing emphasis, *"John, go to bed!* Must I give you a separate order every night to get you to go to bed? Now, I will have no irregularity in the family; you *must* go when the rest go, and without my having to tell you." Then, as an afterthought, as if judging that his words and tone of voice were too severe for so pardonable an offense as reading a religious book he unwarily added: "If you *will* read, get up in the morning and read. You may get up in the morning as early as you like."

That night I went to bed wishing with all my heart and soul that somebody or something might call me out of sleep to avail myself of this wonderful indulgence; and next morning to my joyful surprise I awoke before father called me. A boy sleeps soundly after working all day in the snowy woods, but that frosty morning I sprang out of bed as if called by a trumpet blast, rushed downstairs, . . . enormously eager to see how much time I had won; and when I held up my candle to a little clock that stood on a bracket in the kitchen I found that it was only one o'clock. I had gained five hours, almost half a day! "Five hours to myself!" I said, "five huge, solid hours!" I can hardly think of any other event in my life, any discovery I ever made that gave birth to joy so transportingly glorious as the possession of these five frosty hours.

In the glad, tumultous excitement, of so much suddenly acquired time-wealth, I hardly knew what to do with it. I first thought of going on with my reading, but the zero weather would make a fire necessary. . . . Therefore, I prudently decided to go down cellar, and begin work on a model of a self-setting sawmill I had invented. Next morning I managed to get up at the same gloriously early hour, and though the temperature of the cellar was a little below the freezing point, and my light was only a tallow candle, the mill work went joyfully on. There were a few tools in a corner of the cellar,—a vise, files, a hammer, chisels, etc., that father had brought from Scotland. . . .

My workshop was immediately under father's bed, and the filing and tapping in making cogwheels, journals, cams, etc., must, no doubt, have annoyed him, but with the permission he had granted in his mind, and doubtless hoping that I would soon tire of getting up at one o'clock, he impatiently waited about two weeks before saying a word. I did not vary more than five minutes from one o'clock all winter, nor did I feel any bad effects whatever. . . . I simply felt that I was rich beyond anything I could have dreamed of or hoped for. I was far more than happy.—From "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth," by JOHN MUIR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Spring Song

The sweet wild dogwood wears its flowers
Through silent shadow-patterned hours,
And ivory cream-cups make a star
Where robin and wake-robin are.
The judas-trees let crimson drip
From each spire-pointed fingertip,
And bishop's croziers unfold
To dust the ginger-root with gold.
Then, gathering all her loveliness,
Spring goes, and leaves us no address.

—AUDREY WURDEMANN, in "Bright Ambush." (New York: John Day.)

Boston's Tree Sanctuary

SOME ONE HAS said that the greatest drawback of summer in the city is that one's nose gets no pleasure out of it. Fortunately, in Boston we have the Arboretum—a perfect paradise to the appreciative nose. No stifling oil. No sizzling tar. But only the fragrance of flowers rising to heaven.

Now, personally, I hate to walk. But I love to walk in the Arboretum. Cars are prohibited, but there are bridle paths. . . . After all, there are two hundred and fifty acres, and you can't afford to miss an inch. . . . Pheasants run headlong across your path. Squirrels chatter. And little brown rabbits scutter under the bushes. The trees are full of birds. And the world is full of sweetness. . . .

To walk along the broad gravel path on Lilac Sunday is a Boston rite. On Cherry Sunday, two weeks earlier, the apple trees are blooming, and the world is pink and white, and very sweet. Then come azaleas in clouds of salmon and orange, and rosy mauve. Later, there are rhododendrons, blazing like a sunset, lighting the landscape with flaming bonfires. And in the winter, the hemlocks are heavy with snow, and the bare boughs gleam with ice. And the horses' hoofs strike sparks from the white path up the hill. So that those who love the Arboretum never know when they love it most.

There isn't anything else like it in America. And the wonder of it is that it will go on forever and forever, growing always more beautiful. The city of Boston has title to the land, but it is leased to Harvard College for a thousand years, at a rental of one dollar a year. At the end of a thousand years, the College may renew the lease for *another* thousand, "and so on, from time to time, forever." . . .

All over the world the Arboretum gleans the choicest blooms and finest trees, and tests them for their adaptability to new environments. When they have been observed and proved, many will fare forth into public parks and private gardens. And the world will be richer, not only in beauty, but in botanical and horticultural knowledge. —From "And This Is Boston," by ELEANOR EARLY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1939

Lilacs in Bloom Draw Visitors To Aboretum

Apple blossoms attract motorists to nothern states over week end and holiday.

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's blossom time in New England this week end.

The fragrance of lilacs, especially, is being enjoyed by motorists who roll in leisurely fashion along by-roads in the cool of the evening—when all odors seem most perceptible and the apple blossoms are out in profusion.

In the general exodus from Boston for the long holiday possible for those able to include Monday in the Memorial Day vacation, highways were filled today with outward-bound cars. In addition to the usual throngs setting out for the mountains and coast, the tide of traffic flowed fast and strong toward New York and its World's Fair. With Eastern Steamship Lines steamers tied up by a strike, railroad traffic to the Fair and other resorts is even heavier than had been expected.

Thousands Head North

Thousands of cars set out for orchard-filled valleys of New Hampshire, Vermont and up-State Massachusetts — though, despite many falling petals snowing the grass yesterday, apple trees on farms close to Boston itself are still well worth seeing.

In the Fenway and Arnold Arboretum, flaming colors of azaleas are attracting much attention—especially when the masses of pink and red are doubled in effectiveness by reflection in the waters of the Muddy River.

Lilacs are the chief attraction at the Arboretum. The sudden warmth, after a series of chilly days which held them back for about a fortnight, has forced more of them into bloom at one time than for many years, Arboretum officials explained. The collection there includes 417 varieties, some coming from China, Japan, France, England, and Belgium. This year all bushes are well flowered.

Thousands of Visitors

Between 40,000 and 50,000 persons visit the Arboretum each day while the lilacs are at their best. The bushes are located beyond the ponds, close to the Forest Hills entrance to the Arboretum. Because they are well distributed along the bank of Bussey Hill, they can be seen easily from the Forest Hills gate, only a short block from the Elevated Railway terminal at Forest Hills.

On Lilac Path on the slopes of Bussey Hill, easily accessible from the Forest Hills or Center Street Gates, the most fragrant of all the varieties represented is the Syringa pubescens. Exceptionally beautiful this year are the Madame Leomoine and Siebold double white-bloomed flowers; the President Lincoln with pale azure clusters; the Lucie Baltet and Macrostachya, carrying pale pink flowers, and the deep purple Congo.

Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

Apple Blossoms: Symbol of Spring in New England

Radio Network Plans Program Free of Static

Engineers attend Boston tests of new equipment to be put into operation during summer.

By Albert D. Hughes
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Highly successful public tests of the static-free, high-fidelity radiocasting system which the Yankee Network will inaugurate this summer were given last night before a group of engineers and laymen at the meeting of the Boston section of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

This meeting heard a new type of radiocasting service to New England which will employ the system of "frequency modulation" invented and developed by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong. It is expected to be in operation early in June.

From a recently constructed station, W1XOJ, located on Mt. Asnebumskit at Paxton, Mass., high-quality signals will emanate in a service that will cover most of southern New England.

Capacity Audience

So great was the technical interest in Major Armstrong's new radiocasting system that the audience filled one auditorium presided over by Major Armstrong and Paul DeMars, technical supervisor of the Yankee Network, and another room which was presided over by Dr. Greenleaf Whittier Pickard, Consulting Engineer with the Yankee Network, inventor of the crystal detector and the Pickard antenna for ultra high-frequency reception.

Over a special frequency-modulated radio circuit established between W1XOK, a relay radiocast station atop the Hotel Buckminster, Boston, where the studios of the Yankee Network are located, and receivers in the Northeastern auditorium, the assembled group heard recordings, vocal and instrumental solos. Sound demonstration tests such as the tearing of paper, pouring of water, and the ringing of bells, emphasized the remarkable tone quality of the Armstrong system.

With appreciative chuckles, guests heard Major Armstrong retell the trials and tribulations of an inventor unsuccessfully attempting to convince major radio companies of the virtues of his system of transmission. It was not until a hearing in Washington, in 1936, that Major Armstrong got his first moral backing from Mr. DeMars who had been conducting experiments in the same ultra high-frequency bands as had Major Armstrong. Convinced of the advantages of the Armstrong system Mr. DeMars in turn convinced John Shepard, 3d, President of the Yankee Network, of the virtues of the system. After hearing transmissions from Major Armstrong's station at Alpine, N. J., Mr. Shepard authorized the project which is now nearing completion in Paxton and which, beginning today, is to receive final adjustments which will put it on the air early in June.

Larger Range of Tones

The new station at Paxton, which consists of a modernistic transmitter building located about 1,400 feet above sea level and a special antenna system designed to put a strong signal into New England homes, will receive programs by the relay station which was heard last night instead of the usual telephone lines which link radio stations. Advantages claimed for the Armstrong system are that it is capable of transmitting range tones eliminated by the usual system of wire communication. Adoption of the Armstrong system is expected to create demands for

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

N. E. Industries Helped by Trade Pact With Turkey

Steel workers as well as manufacturers in New England are in a position to benefit directly from the concession secured on galvanized iron and steel sheets in the trade agreement recently concluded with Turkey, which became provisionally effective May 5, it was announced today by Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Boston.

Turkey is a relatively small but steady market for American galvanized iron and steel plates and sheets, having imported in 1937, a total of $1,000,595 worth of these products, of which the United States supplied more than 90 per cent.

Under the recent trade agreement, the Turkish duty on galvanized plates, sheets, hoops, and bands, up to a thickness of three millimeters, was reduced from 3.75 to 3.5625 lira turca, for each 100 kilograms. While this reduction appears small, actually it has more significance because Turkey has constructed two galvanizing plants as part of its industrial program, and for some time has had under consideration an increase in the duty on galvanized products.

Although Turkish commercial policy does not permit binding of customs duties, the inclusion of galvanized products among the items on which concessions were obtained actually assures the maintenance of existing treatment of imports from the United States during the life of the agreement and therefore protects the substantial volume of our trade, according to Mr. Smith.

It is estimated that about 33,000 workers of the total of 479,342 engaged in this industry, in the United States, in 1937, were supplying the overseas markets. Any increased sales abroad of steel products, due to reduced trade barriers under trade agreements, actually create jobs which otherwise would not exist, Mr. Smith said.

Seamens' Strike Stops Trips Of Eastern Steamship Liners

With World's Fair traffic booming business on its Cape Cod Canal line between Boston and New York, and with a good season in prospect for its other services, including the important Boston and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, mail carrying line, all services of the Eastern Steamship Lines were suspended this morning because of a strike called against the Company by the Seafarers' Union of North America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Cancellation of the sailing of the steamer New York for New York last night forced more than 600 passengers, including the Waltham High School Band and its supporters on the way to the World's Fair, and 30 Girl Scouts from North Weymouth, to make the trip by other means.

The sailing of the Acadia from New York to Bermuda was also cancelled last night. The steamer Boston sailed from New York for Boston last night, but on its arrival here today was tied up indefinitely as the crew was called out. The Yarmouth, which arrived at Boston this morning from Yarmouth and Saint John, New Brunswick, was also tied up.

Contract Expired

The Company said that since the contract with the Union expired in March it has been unable to negotiate a satisfactory settlement for a new contract. It is the one large coastal steamship concern, according to obesrvers of recent labor disputes on the waterfront, which has adhered to A. F. of L. contracts while C. I. O. affiliates have been making inroads elsewhere.

Company officials charge that the Union has been taken over recently by West Coast men, who have made demands that cannot be met under existing conditions. They claim that wage and working conditions on the Company's steamers are "equal to those of any other company in similar trade, and quite superior to many."

A statement issued by the Company says: "A vote was taken by the Union recently on a proposed new agreement, and included in the ballot was a vote on strike or no strike for additional concessions by the Company. . . . We understand that the balloting resulted in a vote of nearly three to one against strike, but notwithstanding this, the Union is ordering the men to strike on some of the ships and inciting minorities to take action on other ships, which makes it impossible for the vessels to sail properly manned."

4,000 Bay Be Hit

About 1,500 crew members are idle because of the strike, and if it is prolonged it is expected that shore workers and others will be laid off, bringing the total up to nearly 4,000.

The Eastern Steamship Lines operates the only all-water route between Boston and New York. The Fall River Line, another famous overnight steamer service to New York, went out of business two years ago after a strike followed several seasons of heavy losses.

In addition to canceling passenger sailings the Company today refused to accept freight, since it was impossible to determine when any ship could move.

There was no picketing this morning and everything was peaceful at India Wharf, from which the New York and other Eastern Steamship Lines vessels sail, and on which the Company's offices are located. Five steamers were tied up in Botson.

Aid for Destitute Chinese Is Urged

Hoping to profit by the popularity of the game Chinese checkers, using it as a means to raise money for destitute thousands in China, the China Group of Boston today made a public request that all persons playing the checkers game, or any other simple game of recreation, put aside one dime a player for the war victims.

This money, it is suggested, should be placed in a goodwill envelope and sent to the China Group to the First National Bank of Boston or any of its branches. With the funds thus accumulated, supplies will be purchased monthly and forwarded with all possible speed for distribution in China.

Summer Service To Nantasket By Steamer Opened

There was joy in harbor seagull circles this morning over the return of a dependable source of tidbits — the Nantasket summer steamship service. While Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Boston's Official Greeter, Louis Brems, welcomed officials of the line when they stepped ashore from the steamer Town of Hull on the first trip of the season from Pemberton, the gulls sailed over head looking down with expectant eyes.

For the first week of service the steamer will sail from Boston at 8:25 and 10:15 a. m. and at 2:15, 5:20 and 8:15 p. m.

On Sunday and Memorial Day afternoon trips are scheduled for 1:15 and 4:15. There will be additional trips each day after June 3 when the steamer Allerton goes into service, and still more later when the Mayflower and Nantasket are added.

Paragon Park at Nantasket opened today for the season.

The first sailing of the Nantasket boat has marked the opening of the beach season for 121 years now.

O'Brien to Face Court Again In New Revere Case

James M. O'Brien, former Mayor of Revere, who was found not guilty yesterday with nine others on charges of conspiracy to maintain a gambling nuisance, will go on trial Monday with nearly 20 defendants on a similar indictment, John S. Derham, Assistant Attorney-General has announced.

The indictment alleges that a gaming nuisance was maintained at the Ruby Club in Revere, and in connection with it names the former Mayor, Edward J. Tighe, Chief of Police, Lieut. Henry M. Tracy and William C. Gibbon, police officers. All these men were found not guilty in the North Shore Club case which ended yesterday, the latter two on directed verdicts by Judge Allan G. Buttrick of Suffolk Superior Court.

Mr. O'Brien had also been found guilty several weeks ago of embezzlement of $13,000 in city of Revere funds. He has not been sentenced.

Even Two Worms Were There At Children's and Pet Fair

Over 150 entries, varied enough to stock a miniature Noah's Ark, bathed, groomed, and in some cases perfumed, each the "prize" possession of some breathless youngster, competed this afternoon at the annual Pet Show on the lawn of the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain.

Entrants were judged—not on pedigrees, for who cares about a hound's ancesters if he can shake hands, or if he's cute?—but on how well they were cared for—now that's something a fellow can really judge and take pride in; a good bath and a scrubbing are more important than how his ears hang. His name can be "Skippy" or "Tabby," instead of something formal, like Champion's Champion of Worcestershire . . . or something.

The judges were prepared for all comers. They divided the pets into five classes, as follows: Class I, big dogs; Class II, little dogs; Class III, cats; Class IV, kittens; and Class V, other pets, miscellaneous, or difficult to classify. And classification was difficult. How to tell at what point to stop calling little dogs little dogs and start calling them big dogs—that's a "dog-gone" tough problem. And when does a kitten qualify as a cat? Take that kitten there, didn't she compete in the kitten class last year? Well, prove it; just try.

Class V, the miscellaneous, hard-to-tell-what class was by all odds the most fascinating in the show. Pet ducks, mice, squirrels, hens, and a snake or two were included in this group. As long as the owner gave his word that his entry was a bona fide pet, anything went.

But the entry which tried even the hardened judges' credulity was that of two little girls. Their pets were—worms. Just plain, crawly angleworms. The worms didn't seem at all excited about being in a show . . . hardly gave a wriggle.

There were a few rules that had to be enforced, of course. Nobody over 16 could exhibit his pet; you had to stick by your pet, or else he'd surely get lost in all that crowd.

The boy with the carrier and homing pigeons had the easiest time taking his pets home after the show. He just opened the cages.

Fund to Combat Forest Fires Up In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 27—A $100,00 emergency appropriation to fight forest fires during the next two years is before the New Hampshire Senate. The appropriation is contained in a joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives without debate.

The $100,000 would be spent by the State Forestry and Recreation Department with the approval of the Governor and Council. It is provided that $50,000 of the fund be used by the State to reimburse towns to the extent of 50 per cent of their expense in fighting forest fires during the two-year period. Because of the hurricane of last fall, some communities are faced with considerable forest fire danger.

The remaining $50,000 would provide for maintenance of patrols, providing plans for fighting fires, provision of maps, maintenance of additional lookout stations and telephone lines, and an educational program.

Already a number of new lookout stations have been built in strategic points by Federal agencies in co-operation with State officials. The Boston and Maine-Central Vermont Airway pilots flying over New Hampshire have been called in to report fires as quickly as possible.

Quick Passage Seen For Biennial Budget In Bay State Senate

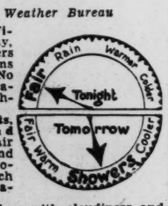
Massachusetts' first biennial budget totaling approximately $184,600,000 is expected to be passed speedily in the Senate early next week following the record action of the House yesterday when with less than two days of debate the measure was passed.

After eliminating $191,000 Thursday from the Ways and Means Committee's recommendations of $184,600,089, the House yesterday promptly restored nearly $70,000 of these cuts and then topped this action off by adding $100,000 as Massachusetts' contribution to a geodetic survey. Thus, the budget remains at approximately $184,600,000.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, estimated that the House action added nearly $129,803 to the bill as it had been reported by the Committee. This in his opinion, he said, would reduce the amount eliminated from the Governor's original budget proposal from $6,591,682 to $6,461,779.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair today, scattered showers and thunderstorms tomorrow. No change in temperature. General southerly winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair today; showers and thunderstorms tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair today; with cloudiness and thunderstorms tomorrow; somewhat cooler in interior tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair today; cloudy with showers; slightly cooler Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	50	Minneapolis	66	64
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	70	70
Chicago	72	70	New York	60	58
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	68	66
Helena	52	50	Philadelphia	64	58
Kansas City	66	64	St. Louis	68	66
Los Angeles	60	58	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	80	74	Washington	68	66

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 27.
B—Minimum, May 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:26 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 7:53 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:24 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Monday, 8:54 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:39 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:40 p. m., Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Movies

Brookline Village—
Priscilla Lane in "Yes, My Darling Daughter." 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "Mutiny on the Elsinore." 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Uptown—
"The Lady's From Kentucky," with George Raft. 1:35, 5:05, 8:40. Also "Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:25, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Stagecoach," with John Wayne, Claire Trevor and Andy Devine. Also "Fisherman," with Dixie Dunbar. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronald Colman and Madeleine Carroll. Also "Constant Nymph," with Brian Aherne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "This Is My Affair," featuring Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Dodsworth," featuring Ruth Chatterton.

Scollay and Modern—
"Union Pacific," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:40, 9:40. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1:35, 5:40, 9:45. Also "Made for Each other," featuring Carole Lombard. Scollay 12, 4, 8:05. Modern: 11:55 a. m., 4, 8:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
The Ritz Brothers in "The Gorilla." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:45 a. m.; 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also "Back Door to Heaven," with Wallace Ford and Patricia Ellis. Fenway; 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Juarez." 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Women in the Wind," featuring Kay Francis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Rose of Washington Square," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "Fisherman's Wharf," featuring Bobby Breen, Leo Carrillo. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Romance of the Redwoods," with Charles Bickford. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10. Also "Boy's Reformatory," with Frankie Darro and Grant Withers. 12, 3:50, 7:40. Stage: The Kidoodlers, Elaine Arden, Loe Hite & Stanley, Lou Yorke, Mayer & Evans, Mayo Bros. & Madge. 1:10, 5, 8:50.

Exeter—
Richard Greene, Basil Rathbone and Wendy Barrie in "The Hound of the Baskervilles." 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Inside Story," with Michael Whalen and Jean Rogers. 2:50, 4:50, 7:40. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and James Stewart in "Made for Each Other." Also "Almost a Gentleman," with James Ellison and Helen Wood.

State and Orpheum—
Mickey Rooney in "The Hardys Ride High." Orpheum: 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:30. State: 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Blind Alley," with Chester Morris, Ralph Bellamy and Ann Dvorak. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. State: 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9.

University—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "I'm From Missouri." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "March of Time." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and James Stewart in "Made for Each Other." Also "Never Say Die," featuring Bob Hope and Martha Raye.

South Station Theater—
"Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Marine Circus," "Big Leaguers," "The Roaming Cameraman," "Mother," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"Heart of the North," with Dick Foran. Also "Mr. Wong, Detective," with Boris Karloff. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Drums," with Sabu and Raymond Massey. Also Victor McLaglen in "Devil's Party."

Normandie—
"Cowboy and the Lady," with Merle Oberon and Gary Cooper. Also "Three Musketeers," with Don Ameche and the Ritz Bros.

Fine Arts—
"The Edge of the World," filmed in Scotland. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also Squalus Pictures. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Made for Each Other," featuring Carole Lombard. 2:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Ware Case," featuring Clive Brook. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Music

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—
Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 8:30.

Schechenyi Indulo, March ..... Fahrbach
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Prelude to "The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saens
(Violin solo: J. Theodorowicz)
Dance of the Comedians from "Snow Maiden" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Andante Cantabile from the Fifth Symphony in E minor ..... Tchaikovsky
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Piano solo: Leo Litwin
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Begin the Beguine ..... Porter
In the Hall of the Troll King, from "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Quincy River Plan Stirs Sharp Debate

While Quincy business interests fought for the development of Town River section today and dredging to allow ocean vessels to navigate almost into the heart of the City in a waterfront industrial boom, the Merrymount Improvement Association overlooking the area petitioned City officials for re-zoning classifications to prevent the development.

The Quincy Chamber of Commerce has taken a stand favoring the present dredging operations as a means of encouraging new industries to locate in the section with a resultant increase in jobs, increased taxable valuations, and reclaiming of useless swamp.

Edwin J. MacEwan, Chamber Secretary, said that his organization was interested in increasing property values in the Merrymount section and that every step necessary to prevent "objectionable" industrialization of the area would be taken.

Want to See Me Sit Up and Beg?

By a Staff Photographer

Philip Leahy With His Baby Squirrel

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The London Music Festival

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The London Music Festival began with a service in Westminster Abbey, at which the long and great tradition of English liturgical music was represented by two composers, between whom intervene more than 300 years—William Byrd and Vaughan Williams. Visitors from all parts of the world had the opportunity of hearing the jubilant "Te Deum," based on traditional themes, written by Vaughan Williams for the Coronation in 1937. Occasional works usually vanish with the occasion, but here is music, tradition-nourished, that in its turn nourishes tradition. The Byrd work was the bare and severe "Haec Dies."

Before passing to the opening concert at Queen's Hall on the same afternoon, mention may be made of the further opportunities afforded for hearing music that will come as a revelation to those who know only the art of the concert hall and the opera house. Among other events are a recital of church music in St. Paul's by the Choirs of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's and the Temple, festival music in Canterbury Cathedral, and a festival of English church music at the Albert Hall, given by the choirs affiliated to Sir Sydney Nicholson's School of English Church Music.

* * *

A few years ago the Composer Bernard van Dieren claimed that the rediscovery and production of old English masterpieces of religious music were a more important event than the appearance of Richard Strauss's operas, or Stravinsky's ballets. "The masters who wrote for the liturgy," he asserted, "kept a coherent view of spiritual values while having constantly to reckon with material demands of texture, dimensions, and the exact duration of the constituent sections."

The vital masterpieces produced under such austerities of expression are today, perhaps more than ever before, valuable as examples, both for the living composer and his listener. But in pointing to the importance, so often unsuspected, of liturgical music, the impression must not be given that it constitutes a major part of the London Music Festival. Actually, it is only one of many interesting side lines.

* * *

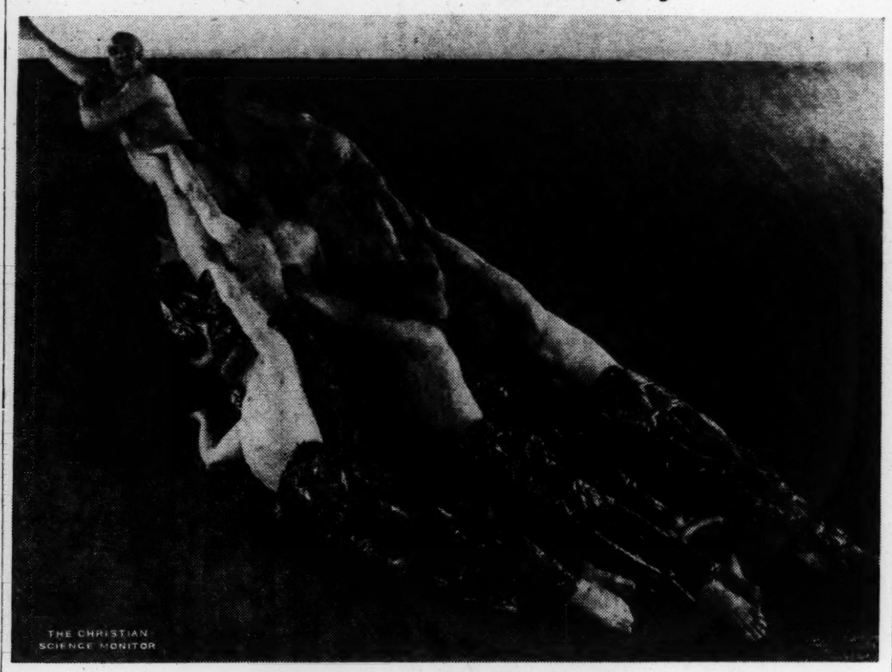
The opening concert was given by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. At the present time, one scarcely expects orchestral concerts to provide any startling novelty—although the lack of novelty is sometimes startling. There may be no connection, but it is curious that the more exciting our newspaper placards become, the "safer" are made our orchestral programs. Perhaps among other reasons because, unchanging in a changing world, they offer an escape into the past. The Philharmonic program consisted of Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony, the Sibelius No. 6, Delius' "Paris," and Tchaikovsky's Fantasy-Overture, "Romeo and Juliet." These are all so familiar that there was little to stop the critic from enjoying his Sunday afternoon nap in Queen's Hall as undistractedly as if at home.

But the performance supplied the freshness lacking in the program. Horace records that "even the worthy Homer sometimes nods," but it is difficult to imagine Sir Thomas Beecham ever nodding except to give a cue. For of all our conductors he is the most dynamic and none is more obstructive to, as Shakespeare put it in "Hamlet," "sleeping . . . my custom always of the afternoon." Always he exacts the last ounce, so to speak, from his players and then, like Oliver Twist, asks for more. One part of virtuosity is just the prelude to the next. As a player who has sat under him writes: "Beecham's stick describes all the antics of an erratic firework." The orchestra, we are told, has no notion where it is going. He "breaks every orthodox rule and sets out on a new journey every time." The unexpectedness that reproves a late-comer or commands an opera audience to stop chattering keeps an orchestra always on its toes.

Whether on the present occasion his approach to the Sibelius Sixth was an ideal one is perhaps doubtful. But few symphonic works arouse such varied and strong personal convictions about its right treatment. The playing of the Delius and the Tchaikovsky was superb and the response of the audience must have satisfied even the severest of the hundred or so critics who, unsuspected, sit in judgment at the orchestra desks.

There are not wanting those who argue that the London Music Festival is simply a fictitious label attached to the ordinary, normal London Season; that, for instance, the special performances of opera are just of the common or Covent Garden kind. But while it is admitted that the festival program is based on the usual series of musical events, it is also pointed out that these constitute only about half the items of the prospectus. The scheme, planned five years ago by Mr. Owen Mase, does offer to visitors here an exceedingly interesting and comprehensive survey of English musical activities, familiar and unfamiliar.

It even provides some free shows, among which may be noted a massed brass band concert and fireworks at Ken Wood—a return to a favorite diversion of the eighteenth century, with its Vauxhall and Ranelagh Gardens. Handel, it will be recalled, wrote some Firework Music which was performed at the fireworks in the Green Park, London, in 1749. Of the hundred instruments 24 were oboes. There is something attractive in this eighteenth-century idea of having fireworks not inside but outside a concert hall.



Ted Shawn and His Men Dancers
In "Dance of the Ages, an Elemental Rhythmus in four movements."

Film Contrasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There could be no greater contrast than that between the light sentiment, the filigree sadness of "Trois Valses" (at the Curzon Cinema) and the gloom, the brooding tension of "Crime et Châtiment" (at the Forum). The one passes, with a gay, dancing step, through three love stories that reach their conclusion only after 72 years; whilst the other, in the bleak, half-Oriental streets and alien civilization of old St. Petersburg, aims at that purgation by pity and terror which Aristotle laid down as the object of tragedy.

"Crime et Châtiment" follows Dostoevsky's novel with high, if not entirely successful, fidelity. It is difficult to imagine that an English or an American producer would have so transformed the story that Sonia's love for Raskolnikoff enabled her at the last moment ingeniously to secure his release. But when has the Anglo-Saxon race been deterred by difficulties? At the very least, they would have sentimentalized the relationship between the young people in a way that, almost of set design, missed the issue of moral integrity which is its upshot. Whereas, if the French film misses this issue, it is by the simple, honest practice of honorable defeat.

In detail there is a difference of emphasis between the written word and the pictured scene. After Raskolnikoff has killed the old moneylender and her sister, Dostoevsky dwells with a sinister and terrific insistency upon the material difficulties he encounters in removing traces of his guilt. The film indicates none of this, though retaining Dostoevsky's powerful and impressive detail of the trembling of Raskolnikoff's fingers as he attempts to insert the key into the lock that he supposes guards his victim's wealth.

What the film neglects is the sophist's reasoning by which Raskolnikoff tries to convince himself that his crime is not a crime at all. Thus is missed that spiritual struggle—the essence of Dostoevsky's work—for the attainment of a broken and a contrite heart which his reluctant confession shows him finally to have attained. Where Dostoevsky is tragic, the film is melodramatic. But it is good melodrama.

The first episode of "Trois Valses," set in Paris in 1867, shows how a young revue actress was rejected by the family of her aristocratic suitor; in the second episode, in the last year of the nineteenth century, the children of these frustrated lovers meet and separate, though on this occasion it is the actress who holds back; in the third episode, which takes place at the present day, the granddaughter of the first actress is a famous film star, and the grandson of the nobleman a poverty-stricken insurance broker. They find themselves playing in a film version of the original love-affair, they quarrel and squabble, and give generally a deplorable display of bad manners and uncharitable feeling; but at the end they marry and return to the young man's ancestral home, which the film star is rich enough to purchase. The gaiety of the film, its bright decorations, its light-hearted sense of period, its dances and ballets, its glimpses behind the scenes, and the effervescent performance of Mlle. Yvonne Printemps give it charm.

American Portfolio

By Margaret Lloyd

I.

Dance America First and Tour America First, is the slogan of contemporary dancers in the United States.

While American composers and artists have occupied themselves with regional phases of the American theme, and dramatists and scenarists have celebrated periods of American history, dancers have aimed to express through movement the inner essence of American thought and feeling.

The modern American dance has always claimed its roots in sturdy Americanism. And in the last few years the young American ballet companies have sought out ways and means of expressing the American idea.

The great American tour has become a national custom. Major and minor dancers, transporting their conceptions from coast to coast, are establishing a united front for the American dance.

* * *

The Ballet Caravan, making its first transcontinental tour during the season just ended, has gone in for Americanism on a big scale. Lincoln Kirstein, owner and proprietor, thinks now is the time for all good American ballet companies to come to the aid of good American ballet. And so the young men at least among his dancers have become choreographers of "Billy the Kid" (Wild West in the Eighties); "Filling Station" (America Today); "Yankee Clipper" (the ships that brought home the spices and other commodities that made the big old New England fortunes); and "Pocahontas" (Indian legend brought up to date).

He has commissioned clever young American artists to do the costuming and décor, young American composers, the music. His dancers are trained at the excellent School of the American Ballet. It is, in fact, an American heyday all round.

One might argue, "How can modern American ideas be engrafted on an ancient European technique? How can democratic ideals be expressed in an aristocratic art form?"

But one might argue back, "Ballet must grow, too. Ballet is now international. And ballet can also become American."

These young people prefer ballet dancing. Why not? They want to dance their way and they want to dance the feeling of the time. Therefore let us have "Billy the Kid," a legendary character, though his early prototype of the allegedly wicked West would probably have considered stage dancing "sissy." Or let us have "Filling Station," an apotheosis of the great American pastime of motoring. Though at present the thematic subjects and their performance are mainly exterior, they will probably strike the oil of inspiration in time.

* * *

Catherine Littlefield's Philadelphia Ballet Company made a sensational success in London and Paris in the summer of 1937 with the native flavor of her "Terminal" and "Barn Dance;" and proved that home talent can be appreciated on home ground when she was invited to share her activities with the Chicago City Orchestra last winter. "Ladies' Better Dresses," among the newer titles, rings descriptively of another national institution, the big department store.

Meanwhile Ted Shawn, in his own idiom, which is neither absolute ballet nor absolute modern dance, is pursuing a steadfast Americanism, with his ensemble of men dancers. His latest work, "Dance of the Ages," was first named "Beyond Democracy."

His last season's "Oh, Libertad!", described as "an American Saga," is a partial résumé of American life from the days of Moctezuma, through the Gold Rush of '49, Pre-war Campus Days, introducing national sports in a Decathlon of dance movement, the World War and its desperate aftermath in the Jazz Decade, a Mobilization for Peace and that grand finale of upwardness and onwardness, "Kinetic Molpai."

In spite of Shawn's unquestionable sincerity, here, as in the young ballet companies' programs, the pitfall of a superficial Americanism is not entirely avoided. Shawn's conception of dance movement stops short of the complexities discovered by succeeding pioneers. Its vocabulary is limited. Its eloquence appears to have sprung from sentiment rather than passion. With the result that "Oh, Libertad!" is more a free fantasia on the American theme than a profound utterance of it.

Just as in linking dance with physical education there is danger of turning it into mere physical exercise without the rhythm and fantasy that distinguished dance from calisthenics, so in the Dance Americana there is danger of missing deeper connotations in preoccupation with exterior aspects.

Concreteness is not the way, however easier it may be to take as entertainment. Nor is a too remote abstraction, that requires a guidebook to be understood.

Something between, something intimated rather than stated, something that though projected visually is felt more than it is seen, the intangible communication of dance movement to those responsive to it, might be adjudged as the American way of dancing America.

(This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in an early issue.)

The Quarter Century

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. J. B. Priestley, ever fertile in resource, has invented a new reason for going to the theater. The motives for theatergoing already existing are as numerous and valid as the methods of constructing tribal lays, of which there are 69. Some people go to the theater to see the play, some to see the players, some to get topics for after-dinner discussions, some to show off their clothes, some to think, and others to be relieved of all necessity for thinking. Some people, like Thackeray, even go to the theater just because it is the theater, and they like the grease-paint and the curtain and the plush seats. But Mr. Priestley recently filled a large playhouse with patrons who were there simply because they all happened to have got married in 1914.

Perhaps patrons is not quite the right word. For the majority of the theatergoers who crowded the Prince's at the 250th performance of "When We Are Married" were there free, on the invitation of Mr. Priestley. They enjoyed themselves hugely, as does every audience at this particular play, which was recently transferred from the St. Martin's.

"When We Are Married" is none of your fashionable high comedies, which play for supercilious smiles with the nice juxtaposition of wrongly contrasted shades of the primary colors. It makes rough, uncouth fun of rough, uncouth people in rough, uncouth surroundings. There are three families, who hold a silver wedding anniversary in a Yorkshire manufacturing town of 30 years ago. Pompous, self-satisfied, uncultured, they revel in a smug conceit which is shattered when they learn that they have never really been legally married at all.

* * *

But the play never struck me as convincing. Mr. Priestley is a Yorkshireman, and the accuracy of his Yorkshire observation has provided some of the best passages in many of his plays, novels, and essays. Nevertheless, I could not believe that a chapel-going family in 1908 would have either drunk wine or played cards, which they are represented as doing in "When We Are Married." Nor did I find the accent of the players credible, save in the single case of Mr. Frank Pettingell, who played the part of a shabbily Bohemian press photographer. But why Mr. Pettingell should be made up to look like G. K. Chesterton, who was not even a Northerner, much less a Yorkshireman, is something that the progress of the play does not make apparent.

At the St. Martin's "When We Are Married" was followed by "Heaven and Charing Cross," a melodrama that held the boards for a week or so only. It attempted a new variation on an old theme by taking a young murderer and studying, not his efforts to escape, but the psychological effect of his crime upon those who loved him. The writing of the play lacked insight, and Miss Mary Clare, in the important part of the boy's mother, lacked inspiration.

* * *

"Heaven and Charing Cross" has in its turn given way to "Third Party Risk," a highly ingenious and diverting entertainment. A distinguished physician, Sir David Lavering (Mr. John Wyse), harmlessly but rashly drives down one rainy night to a cottage in Kent with a woman patient. There is an accident on the way, and Sir David dare not inform the police for fear of endangering his professional repute. There is an excellent scene in the cottage, in which a pair of intrusive hikers considerably increase the tension under which the unfortunate Sir David is acting; the incidents of their unexpected arrival, and of the loss of self-control of Sir David's companion, are admirably effective. Mr. Wyse's performance is sincere and attractive, being especially good in its mixture of intelligence and anxiety in the eventful and first-rate second act.

The American Lyric Theater

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A particularly ambitious effort to establish opera as American has been made by a new organization happily named the American Lyric Theater, acting in association with the long existent League of Composers. The new project, mightily sponsored, has as its managing director Robert Edmond Jones, to whom are attributed the design and lighting of its first operatic venture.

This took place at the Martin Beck Theater on the evening of May 18 in the shape of a world première for "The Devil and Daniel Webster," a so-called "folk opera" in one act, the text by Stephen Vincent Benét, the music by Douglas Moore. Before the novelty The Ballet Caravan presented as curtain-raiser "Filling Station," a "ballet-document" in one act, the choreography by Lew Christensen, the music by Virgil Thomson, which had been staged here a year ago.

In manner "The Devil and Daniel Webster" partakes somewhat of the German Singspiel and somewhat of English ballad opera. Much of the text is spoken, some of it to a musical accompaniment. The vocal numbers are intended to carry the plot forward, and if occasionally they lag it is rather through deficiency of musical inspiration than from absence of dramatic fitness. Thus the love duet of Jabez and Mary palls not because such a number is inappropriate but because musically it is banal.

* * *

However, as a rule Mr. Moore, who is a member of the musical faculty of Columbia University, shows a welcome sense of the theater, skill and discretion in orchestration, and an ability to set Mr. Benét's singable words in an easy and natural manner. There are few touches of the "modernistic" in the score, and the folk element, as far as it goes, might rather be termed "folk-type." What is best about its most successful pages is an unforced adequacy. Mr. Moore has achieved something by relatively simple methods that again and again pretentious composers have failed to do with all their striving.

As a stage play Mr. Benét's book excels in the treatment of means. Of course we all know from the beginning how it must turn out, but the road it shall tread is not so clear. Here suspense is well managed, and the dialogue usually serves well, at moments very well, even if now and then the text might have more pith and thrust.

Naturally the fable of the man who sells his soul to the Evil One in return for a fleeting prosperity is very old, but a Daniel Webster to save the errant fellow before a jury of bygone miscreants and a judge out of Salem witchcraft vary the ancient theme amusingly. Pie for the wedding breakfast as part of the happy ending is doubtless meant to emphasize the New Hampsire note in a work which, despite Daniel Webster and its "folk" pretension, is rather faintly localized.

Lansing Hatfield, if no hurler of oratorical thunderbolts, made a polished and credible Webster. John Gurney, a Metropolitan basso, did excellently as Jabez Stone, the bridegroom of the evil contract. George Rasely as Mr. Scratch (the Devil) discharged his duties capably. Nancy McCord was comely, if colorless, as Mary Stone, the bride. The cast had evidently been carefully rehearsed, and Fritz Reiner conducted a very good orchestra with his customary address. And of one result of the evening there could be no question—the pleasure given by the spirited performance of "Filling Station," its praiseworthy cast headed by Lew Christensen himself as Mac, the attendant. Here Fritz Kitzinger conducted.

* * *

With exemplary promptitude the American Lyric Theater and its associates came along on the same stage with its second production on the evening of May 22. To quote the program, this was "a musical romance based on the melodies of Stephen Foster by Sarah Newmeyer and Clarence Loomis," called, after one of Foster songs, "Susanna, Don't You Cry." This play with music derives its value from the emphasis placed on the versatility of the great melodist, for Stephen Foster is known in general by only a few of his many lyrics.

Dramatically it is a naïve and unexciting affair in eight scenes, beginning 10 years before the Civil War and ending when that conflict does, the scenes ranging from Kentucky to Cincinnati, San Francisco, and New York. The story resembles the sort of Civil War melodrama that was outmoded decades ago. Foster himself enters twice—first as a young composer who can't market his wares and later as a oeneficent phantom!

The piece was beautifully produced according to designs by Mr. Jones. Costumes and scenery alike were something to behold. The acting too was capital, and so was a good deal of the singing, especially by Michael Bartlett, Lansing Hatfield, and the Hall Johnson Choir; and Avis Andrews, a Negro artist, made the hit of the evening, with a group of Negro Minstrels, in "Louisiana Belle." Altogether charming to the eye were Bettina Hall and Hope Manning as the heroines twain.

A New Play by Lord Dunsany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

I have always regretted that Lord Dunsany abandoned that mythology rightly described as peculiarly his own, and ceased to write such delightful plays as "The Gods of the Mountain," "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," and "The Golden Doom," to say nothing of that lovely canvas, "The Tents of the Arabs." These had a beauty and a philosophy that gave them a value over and above their literary and dramatic merits.

In recent years, Lord Dunsany has found inspiration in other directions, and given his attention to everyday foibles nearer home. He has now given us "The Strange Lover," staged at the Gate, a witty, whimsical fantasy aimed at romantic longing for the unattainable.

Mariana Grainger lives with her parents in an old family mansion located near vast moors and some distance from a small city. She is discontented with her environment and friends. She spends her time brooding over places and people far away. One afternoon, a young stranger comes riding down a path, never taken before by anybody, on horseback. He is invited to stay the night and accepts. He has a mysterious air and Mariana immediately falls in love with him and his mystery, and he with her. He is 22, but his memory of the past is vague and dim, and he has real recollection of only the previous two days.

The young man, who is named Frankenstein but is called Frank, is accepted as eligible by Mariana's parents and his guardian is invited to dinner to discuss the situation. Professor Mefisto, an alchemist who has built himself a great house out on the moors, is able to satisfy Mr. and Mrs. Grainger that Frank is a desirable husband for their daughter. He will have an income of £150,000 a year, in quarterly instalments, can be called for at the professor's house and taken away in gold.

Mariana's sister is not happy about the engagement and she prevails on a friend, who is, incidentally, in love with Mariana, to find out the meaning of the mystery. He beards the professor in his study and demands the truth. The professor complies and writes a letter to Mr. Grainger in which he tells the truth but does not expect it to be believed. The fact that Frank is a synthetic man, finished three days previously.

Just when everything seems to be going well, Frank begins to show symptoms of rapid decay. The professor has failed to secure permanency in his product. The girl is cured of her nonsense and begins to become interested in the young man who had previously bored her.

The scene alternates between the Grainger home and the study of the alchemist. This suggests the need of a revolving stage, so that the sequence may not be broken. Otherwise, in construction, the play is almost faultless. The theme is handled with deftness, and the main thread of mystry is flecked with comedy which springs naturally from the reaction of the Grainger family to their apparent good fortune. The whole fabric is so woven that, when the dénouement is reached, every thread is in its place.

Most of the cast was excellent, but Hamlyn Benson, as Mr. Grainger, Robert Hennessy, as the magician, and Ronald Ibbs, as Frank, were outstanding. **J. J. Hayes.**

With the Ballet Caravan
Lew Christensen in "Filling Station."

Some American Etchers

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The sixteenth annual salon of American etching at the Philadelphia Print Club reveals two definite trends, one toward technical variety; the other toward effects that can be achieved by etching, but that might be as well or better expressed either in the lithograph or the block print.

Variety in technique, cognizance of which was taken by the jury in its choice of honorable mentions, presents aquatint, drypoint, carborundum etching, line etching, and sandpaper etching (the nearest approach to lithographic effect), as well as the traditional type.

The last mentioned, however, supplies the $100 Charles M. Lea prize in "International Bankers," by Saul Raskin, New York artist.

This print, excellent in craftsmanship, and striking in zigzag street-vendor pattern, is nevertheless somewhat weak in focal emphasis. All parts are of equal value and of equal interest.

Having upheld the standards of craftsmanship in the prize choice, the jury recognized the stimulating experimental flavor of the show in awarding its first honorable mention to Hubert Mesibov of Philadelphia for his color carborundum etching, "Smoke 'n Gin."

This print, first of its kind ever to be exhibited publicly, carries a step further the new carborundum process, discovered by the Philadelphia WPA Print Workshop. As a venture in vivid, rich color, the print makes other color etchings in the show seem pale in comparison. Dealing with intense reds, yellows, touches of orange, blue and black, it follows the contemporary French artist Rouault in feeling both for pigments and design.

The modern French spirit, especially that of Picasso, is felt in another of the mention winners, "Tavern Cronies," a line etching by Effim H. Sherman of New York City.

The marked trend toward the aquatint is recognized in mention choice of an amusing Negro sketch of mother and daughter, "Pigtails," by Blanche McVeigh of Fort Worth, Texas; while "Last Load," a drypoint by Alice Standish Buell of Hartsdale, N. Y., another mention winner, returns to a more conservative viewpoint.

Landscape, in fact, till holds first place in subject matter, although prints of human interest are beginning to claim parallel interest.

Social comment, though mildly present, lacks in the American etching the power and sting it has acquired through the greater freedom of the lithographic medium, and contents itself rather with mildly satiric inferences, such as the gangling young figures in Martin Lewis' beach scene, "Strength and Beauty," or in his "Hi-Li Tournament." With stress on buxom forms Paul Cadmus presents a sports commentary in "Polo Spill."

AMUSEMENTS

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Lawrence Finds Real Jobs Solve Relief-Roll Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

ice? Have you a home, a car, money in the bank, insurance? When did you last work? How much did you make?

Your answers, you notice, are going down on a blank. When it is full, you find a pen in your hand and you are asked to sign below a few lines of type that warn you of the penalty for giving false information.

If your need is immediate and urgent, and for those who apply for help it usually is, you will be given an order for rent, food, clothing, fuel, whatever is needed to make you comportable. As you leave the office you may see the wheels go into motion to handle your case.

These wheels are mostly simply flying fingers at the typewriter, for Mr. Riley operates his department almost on a mail order basis. Your application for help is in the hands of a stenographer who fills out printed forms and sends them to the bank, insurance company, and place where last you worked to check that your statements are correct. Moreover, inquiries are sent to the State Unemployment Compensation Commission and to the Social Security Bureau. When Lawrence extends the helping hand it is sure that it is really needed.

Needs to Watch

Lawrence has to be a little tight-fisted. The City has gone through some mighty trying times these lean years. Mayor Walter A. Griffin has had little need to emphasize to City officials the extreme need for economy. They still remember those payless pay days back in 1932 and the 20 per cent wage cuts for City workers that followed.

Things are better now, but Lawrence still has to be economical. That's one reason Mr. Riley checks over his complete list of welfare recipients at least four times a year, and constantly sifts through to make sure that continuous efforts are being made in each family to find work.

You might wonder whether such close checkup on each recipient isn't costly. Other cities, you recall, have protested they couldn't afford the large numbers of workers needed to keep such close and constant supervision over charges. But that's where Mr. Riley's mail department enters the picture.

He actually has only six employees, and spends $14,640 a year to administer a department that doles out $415,367 annually in a City of 86,000 population.

How does this compare with others? Mr. Riley shows you some figures he has assembled. Brockton, which has 20,000 less population, but spends $70,000 a year more for relief, has 17 employees in its department, and administration costs are $31,000, more than double the Lawrence figure.

Mr. Riley hastily enters a caveat that he implies no criticism of Brockton, for his figures show it to be below the average in costs and personnel numbers.

That the system works rather well is supported by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, which points out that although the woolen worsted mills—chief prop of the City's economics—are presently pretty busy turning out, for the most part, suitings and other cloth materials for next fall's consumption, there is yet plenty of room for improvement.

Future Teachers Take Long Tour

About 60 school mistresses of the future, who are at present students at the North Carolina Teachers College, are in Boston today as part of a leisurely 2,000-mile tour which will eventually take them from their home state into Quebec and other parts of eastern Canada.

Each year, the graduating class takes such a tour as a part of their educational program. The trip takes from two to three weeks, depending somewhat upon the weather. This year the group is traveling in three busses, a method which permits maximum observation of the country passed through.

Busy Week End Is Indicated For Port of Boston

Week-End Sailings

One sailing and three incoming vessels constitute the deep-water passenger liners in the fleet of 26 craft of all types that make up this week-end's marine parade at the port of Boston.

The sole sailing is that of the Scythia of Cunard White Star's fleet, in this afternoon from New York to embark passengers and take on cargo at East Boston, before sailing at 10 p. m. for Galway, Belfast, and Liverpool.

On Monday the Carinthia, white cruise ship of the Cunard White Star, is due from Liverpool and Galway, while two of the fleet of United States Lines vessels are expected to make port Monday, the American Merchant from London, and the American Shipper from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast.

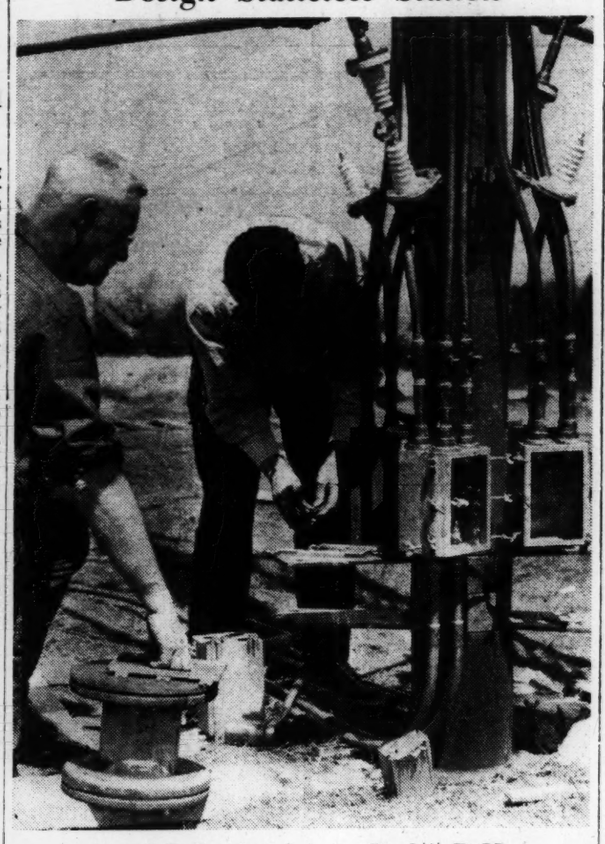
Passengers coming to Boston on the Carinthia include Albert Spencer Calvert, newly appointed to the staff of the British Consulate General at Boston with Mrs. Calvert. This appointment gives the Boston Consulate for the first time a complement of all three classifications—Hugh A. Ford, Consul-General; Mr. Calvert, Consul; and F. B. A. Rundall, Vice-Consul.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, May 29

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920c). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Design 'Staticless' Station



Dr. G. W. Pickard **Paul A. DeMars**

Working at Armstrong frequency-modulated station on Mt. Asnebumskit, Paxton, Mass.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Jack Marshard's Orchestra	Meet at Island Stadium	**"Youth Meets Government": questions by high school students**	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15				Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	**"What Price America?": talk; drama**	Choir recital		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45		Dance Interlude	Benny Carter's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News Service	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Harvard program	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	**Americans at Work: interviews**	"Message of Israel"	"Dick Tracy"; children's sketch	MacFarland Twins	Insurance talk
7:15	Johnny Cole's Or.	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work"; Herbert Hadel	MacFarland Twins	News Service
7:30	Johnny Cole's Or.	"Jim's Question Bee"		Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45		"Jim's Question Bee"		"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:00	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	Sport reports	Kerry Dances
8:15		Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.		Sport reports	Bass Neck Orchestra
8:30	"Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show: Neighbor Boys; chorus; orchestra	"Roller Derby"	Bass Neck Orchestra
8:45				"Stars Over Manhattan"	"A Night at the Metropolitan"
9:00	"Honolulu Bound"; comedy; music	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; comedy	'Vox Pop': Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	
9:15			"Musical Rendezvous"	"Songs of the Pioneers"	
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"		'Cafe Continental"	**Symphonic Strings with Alfred Wallenstein**	
9:45					Billy McDonald's Or.
10:00	Your Hit Parade: vocalist; quintet;	**N. Y. State Young Republican Clubs; Rep. Barton; Sen. Bridges**	**Arch Oboler's Play: "The Word"**	Johnny Long's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15				Johnny Long's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30	M. Warnow's Or.		Sonny James' Orchestra	"Gloomchasers"; soloists; orchestra	News Service
10:45	Rep. Ditter	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Sonny James' Orchestra		S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:00	Weather; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Bass Neck Orchestra
11:30	Jan Garber's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Happy Felton's Orch.	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	Bass Neck Orchestra
11:45	Jan Garber's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Happy Felton's Orch.	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning Prelude	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:15		Instrumental trio		Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45		Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	Religious service
9:00	"From the Organ Loft"; news	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	**Sunrise Americanism Service: Rep. Dies**	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Religious service
9:15	Aubade for Strings.	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Caravan"; organ: soloists; choir	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Sacred Music
9:30	Aubade for Strings.				Concert orchestra
9:45					Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	**Peabody Conservatory of Music Concert**	"Uncle Bob"; children variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air			"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	**Relay from Paris: Ambassador Bullitt**	"Music for Today"	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan		"Variations"		Lithuanian program
11:00	Old South Church Service	News; weather; Journal "Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Lithuanian program
11:15			Temple Israel Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Old South Church Service	NBC Dance Band	Temple Israel Service		
11:45		NBC Dance Band	Temple Israel Service		The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	**Music Hall: Tabloid version of Verdi's "Rigoletto"; symphony orchestra and chorus**	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Program Previews.		Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake Choir and organ		**University of Chicago Round Table**	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45				Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Beacon St. Window	"Waterloo Junction"; dramatic sketch	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist		Religious program		Portuguese Hour
1:30	Organ recital	Norman Cloutier's Orchestra	News Service	Ilaro soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Chinese Service		"Gypsy Moods"	"Old-Time Tunes"	Portuguese Hour
2:00	**"Democracy in Action"**	**Magic Key: Symphony Orch.; Frank Black, cond.; Joan Edward in sketch; George Gaul**	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt Fanny's"; variety	"Live and Learn"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15				Memorial Day program.	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	**"It Goes Like This"; songs; or.**		Barry McKinley, songs	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45			'The Kidoodlers"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	**Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor; comment**	Toledo Annual High School Music Festival	**Prof. Albert Einstein; Mayor La Guardia**	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15				Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30		News; talk	'Name the Place"	Frank Trumbauer's Or	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		"Moonlight Sonata"	'Name the Place"	Frank Trumbauer's Or	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**"Words Without Music"**	"National Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	**Official U. S. Fleet Services in Observation of Memorial Day from U. S. S. Case**	"Four Sharps"
4:15		"National Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"		Frank Simone's Swing Strings
4:30	"St. Louis Blues"	"Tapestry Musicale"	**"The World Is Yours"; dramatization**		
4:45	"St. Louis Blues"	"Tapestry Musicale"			Dramatization
5:00	"Meet the Author"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	'Hall of Fun'; soloists; orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	"Just Dogs"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	Ben Bernie and All the Lads	Garden Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45		"Letters Home"		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	**"Silver Theater": dramatization**	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ	"Musical Steelmakers"; variety program	News Service
6:15	**"Gateway to Hollywood"**	Speaker; music			Music; Baseball
6:30		"Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orch.	News Service	'Show of the Week"; Jacques Renard's Orch.	Dramatization
6:45			Baseball comment		Dramatization
7:00	**'People's Platform'; informal discussion**	Felix Knight, tenor	**Jack Benny Program; vocalists; orchestra**	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15		News from Washington		"Curtain Calls"	Cottage Hawaiians
7:30	**Screen Guild Show: drama; music**	**Radio Guild Drama: "Silver Candlestick"**	'Bandwagon"; Larry Clinton's Orchestra	"Melodic Strings"	"Dance Parade"
7:45				Sports talk	"Dance Parade"
8:00	"Dance Hour": popular orchestras; vocalists; guests	**NBC Orchestra; Hans Steinebrg, conductor**	**Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; D. Lamour; Billy Gilbert; Geo. Brent; orch.**	**American Forum of the Air: Sens. Pepper and Danaher on "Balancing the Federal Budget"**	Posselt Ensemble
8:15					Posselt Ensemble
8:30		**NBC Orchestra; Hans Steinberg, conductor**			Arlington Conservatory Orchestra
8:45					
9:00	**Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Or.; Alec Templeton, pianist**	**C. Boyer; A. Shirley in "Girls' Dormitory"**	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15				"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30		Walter Winchell	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:45		Irene Rich; sketch		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00	**"The Ghost Bride": dramatization**	**Secretary of State Cordell Hull**	**The Circle: Lawrence Tibbett; Madeleine Carroll; Deems Taylor; orchestra**	"Good Will Hour"	Forum: "Jobs for Men & Women Over Forty"
10:15				"Good Will Hour"	
10:30	Eton Boys	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	"Opinions"	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Classical Album"
11:00	Exchange program from Brazil	News; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	sical Album"
11:15		"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Bass Neck Orchestra
11:30	Henry King's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Bass Neck Orchestra
11:45	Henry King's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Insurance talk
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Woman's Page"	News Service
12:00	Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	'Noonday Revue'; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: Walter	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Organ recital
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Your Farm Reporter	"George and Dixie"	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"The Day Is Ours"	Male Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization		"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies";	"Valiant Day"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Classical Album"
2:45	Dramatization	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches.	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	**Secy. of Treasury Henry Morgenthau**	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	Sport reports
3:15		**U. S. Marine Band**	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30	News Service	**U. S. Marine Band**	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	Hawaiian music	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	**Excerpts from "Under Your Hat" from London**	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.		"Stella Dallas"; drama		Sport reports
4:30	Sons of Union Veterans	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Yankees baseball game	Sport reports
4:45		Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Memorial Day program	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	NBC Salon Orchestra	Children's program	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	Nan Wynn, songs	Network program	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	"Cafe Continental"	Commentator	Insurance talk
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		"Musical Rendezvous"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Eddie Cantor, variety program	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45		"Science on the March"	"Names in the News"		"Dinner Dance Time"
8:00	**"Cavalcade of America": drama**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Al Pearce and His Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Dinner Dance Time"
8:15		Paul Martin's Orchestra		Sport reports	Bass Neck Orchestra
8:30	Tom Howard and George Sheldon	**"The Cannon Will Not Fire": dramatization**	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.**	"Take a Note"; soloists; orchestra	Bass Neck Orchestra
8:45					Russell Brown songs
9:00	"Theater"; Cary Grant, Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings"	Network program	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"The First Offender"; dramatic sketch	"150 Years of Democracy"; speakers
9:15		Network program	Phil Spitalny's Orch.		
9:30		**National Forum: Rep. Cartwright, Oklahoma**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.; Morton Downey, tenor	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Around the Time"
9:45				**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Around the Time"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloist; quartet	E. Madriguera's Orch.	The Antagines; orch.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		E. Madriguera's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:30	**Columbia Workshop: drama**	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	"Pageant of Melody";	News Service
10:45		Fisk Jubilee Choir	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00	Weather; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Bass Neck Orchestra
11:30	Bobby Hackett's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Happy Felton's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Bass Neck Orchestra
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Happy Felton's Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra	News Service

Shepard

(Continued from Page 9)

speech equipment superior to that now in use.

Receivers for the Armstrong method of transmission are being manufactured. A low-cost receiver, costing approximately $80 and capable of receiving only Armstrong transmissions, and a higher-priced receiver capable of receiving both Armstrong signals and present-day radiocasting are expected to be made available to the public. Tuning between the Armstrong method, which is on ultra-high frequencies vibrating at a much greater rate than even short waves, and medium-wave radiocasting, will be accomplished by a band-switching control similar to those on typical all-wave receivers.

Hatters Election Called

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The Labor Board yesterday ordered an election within 15 days to determine whether employees of the Merrimac Hat Corporation, Amesbury, Mass., want to be represented by the United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers Union (A. F. of L.).

The Submarine Down Through the Years

Important dates in the history of the submarine from 1620 to date:

1620—Cornelius Van Drebel, a Dutchman serving King James I of England, invents a submersible in which 12 rowers navigate at a depth of 12 to 15 feet under the Thames.

1776—Crew of the "Turtle," an American submarine designed by David Bushnell, fails in an attempt to attach a charge of explosives to the hull of the British warship, "Eagle." Following failure, "Turtle" rows away.

1801—Robert Fulton's "Nautilus" and his other experiments in submarines and submarine explosives fail to convince England, France, or the United States that this is a practical weapon of naval warfare.

1864—Torpedoing of the "Housatonic," blockading Charleston, S. C., offers the first recorded instance of a warship being sunk by a submarine. Submarine and crew lost.

1886—France orders its first submarine.

1888—United States invites submarine designs. John P. Holland and Simon Lake, important figures in the development of the submarine, work along separate lines.

1890 — Germany completes two submarines of the Nordenfelt design, but construction of this type of vessel is not taken seriously by German Navy until 1906.

1892—Italy launches its first submarine, the 25-ton "Pullino."

1900 — British Admiralty orders five submarines from Vickers, which has obtained permission to build on Holland's design.

1914—On September 5, Germany torpedoes the light cruiser "Pathfinder," off St. Abb's Head.

1915 — Intensive German submarine campaign, especially against merchant vessels, climaxed by sinking of the "Lusitania" on May 7. 1,198 men, women, and children perish.

1915—United States submarine F-4 sinks at Honolulu, 22 officers and men lost.

1917—Submarine warfare reaches climax for England on April 19, when 11 merchant and fishing vessels are sunk by the Central Powers.

1918—By the war's end, 5,408 ships, or 11,189,000 gross tons of British, Allied, and neutral vessels had been sunk by German submarines. Germany had lost 230 subs.

1919—Versailles Treaty forbids Germany to have submarines in its navy or to build any for commercial purposes.

1921-22—Washington naval conference. England favors complete abolition of submarine in warfare. United States concurs to restricting submarines. France opposes any attempt at abolition. Conference produces treaty designed to check more inhumane tactics of submarine warfare. Italy and Japan are present.

1922—Rescue of 42 men trapped eight hours under water when the United States submarine S.48 submerges with an open hatch.

1922—Two British submarines collide off Gibraltar. One sinks, with 23 fatalities.

1923—New, unnamed Japanese submarine sinks on trial trip at Kobe with 85 men aboard, largest recorded loss in submarine history.

1924—British submarine, L-24, sunk by British battleship, 83 fatalities.

1924—Japanese submarine sunk by Japanese battleship, 49 fatalities.

1925—U. S. Navy's S-51 in collision with City of Rome, sinks off Block Island, R. I., causing 34 fatalities.

1927—United States submarine S-4 sunk off Provincetown, Mass., by a Coast Guard cutter, 40 fatalities.

1928—Italian submarine, F-14, sunk in Adriatic in collision with destroyer, 31 fatalities.

1928—French submarine Ondine in collision with a Greek steamer off Portugal, 43 fatalities.

1928—U. S. submarine, V-4, commissioned April 10, has 104 safety devices as against 85 on S-4.

1928—Navy Department announces increase of submarine rescue ships from two to five and training of 52 deep-sea divers (May). In June Congress appoints a board of five engineers to consider and pass on 4,000 safety ideas presented following S-4 catastrophe.

1928—Development and tests of Momsen "lung," recommendation of other safety devices by special board of Navy Department. Several thousand Momsen lungs ordered.

1929—British submarines H-47 and L-12 collide in St. George's Channel. Heavy casualty list.

1930—London Naval Conference. U. S. and Italy support Britain's demand for abolition of submarine warfare. France and Japan opposed. Five powers extend to submarines the rules of international law covering surface craft as they had been set out in Washington submarine treaty of 1922.

1931—Russian submarine sunk in Baltic Sea. Heavy loss of life.

1931—British submarine Poseidon sunk in collision with merchant ship. 20 fatalities.

1931—French-Italian naval accord puts Italy on same footing as United States, Great Britain and Japan, and raises submarine tonnage for France to 82,000 tons, revisable in 1932.

1932 — British submarine M-2 sunk off Portland Bill, England 61 fatalities.

1932—French submarine, Promethée sinks off Cherbourg with 60 men aboard.

1934—Senate munitions investigation discloses that the Electric Boat Company of New York and Vickers, Ltd., of England, divide the world submarine market between them.

1936—London Naval Conference. Great Britain, again unsuccessfully, proposes abolition of submarine warfare. U. S., Britain, France, Italy, and Japan sign separate protocol on Nov. 6 pledging to continue "humanization of submarine warfare" as begun in London treaty of 1930. Germany signs on Nov. 23.

1939—U. S. submarine, Squalus, sinks of Portsmouth, N. H., Navy's new rescue chamber, used for the first time in actual emergency, brings 33 men to safety; 26 fatalities.

Submarine Status in 1939

International Under-Age Submarine Standings:

	In Commission No.	In Commission Tonnage	In Construction No.	In Construction Tonnage	Total No.	Total Tonnage
Italy	98	77,144	24	34,000	122	111,114
France	76	74,088	22	22,013	98	96,191
Japan	62		Undisclosed		Est. 80,000-100,000	
Great Britain	46	53,559	13	14,837	59	68,396
United States	23	34,811	16*	24,200	39	59,011
Germany	43	16,455	28	14,837	71	31,292

*Eight additional submarines approved in the 1939-40 Naval Appropriations Bill.

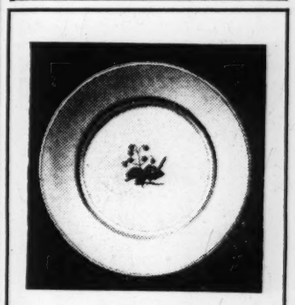
Feiker Enters Case Of Working Wives

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 27 (AP)—Mayor William H. Feiker urged yesterday that Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, "seek the truth regarding working wives."

He criticized women who sought employment when they had husbands capable of supporting them as "money grabbers."

In an open letter to the Labor Department official in which the Mayor took cognizance of her recent statement that efforts to restrict employment of married women by legislation constituted an "attack on democracy," Mayor Feiker asserted that his efforts to oust 10 working wives was not "dictatorship."

"Northampton is not the only sufferer," the Mayor declared.



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Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Normandie	May 30	88, North River	Southampton	May 29 8 pm	May 30 7 am
Manhattan	May 31	60, North River	Plymouth June 5	May 30 8 pm	May 31 8 am
†Aquitania	May 31	90, North River	Cherbourg June 6	May 30 8 pm	May 31 8 am
‡Hamburg	May 31	84, North River	Hamburg June 9	May 31 1 pm	May 31 8 pm

*France. Other European countries specially addressed. †Special address. ‡Germany.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco June 6	June 1 4:00 pm	June 1 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco June 2	May 28, 4:00 pm	May 28, 8:30 pm
Lurline	San Francisco June 8	June 3 4:00 pm	June 3, 8:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro June 10	June 5, 4:00 pm	June 5, 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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63x108	1.49
72x99	1.49
72x108	1.59
81x99	1.59

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, May 29

1:00 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
3:30 W1XAR 15.13mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAR 15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, May 28

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:30 p. m.—Scottish-English program.
3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—"World of Song"—Jeanette Booth.
5:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation (Episcopal).
5:30 p. m.—Pathways to Peace.
6:00 p. m.—"Quakers in World Service," Dr. Henry J. Cadbury.

For Monday, May 29

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner hour.
7:45 p. m.—"Truths Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science."
8:30 p. m.—Bulletin for DX'ers.
9:00 p. m.—"Modern Radio — Television."

Duncan and Kyle Finalists for British Crown—So. California Fulfills Threat

Britons Play Amateur Golf Final Today

HOYLAKE, Eng., May 27 (AP)—Alex Kyle, Scottish cloth designer, came from behind on the first nine of the afternoon round to take a one-hole lead over Alex Duncan, Welsh army officer, as they swung into the final nine holes of the British Amateur Golf Championship today. Kyle trailed by two holes at the end of the first round.

HOYLAKE, Eng., May 27 (AP)—Alex Kyle, a 32-year-old Scot who played for Great Britain in last year's Walker Cup matches, and Anthony Arthur Duncan, a soldier from Glamorgan, Wales, met today in a 36-hole match for the British Amateur Golf Championship.

It's only the second time since 1933 that there's no American in the final. Lawson Little won the crown twice. Then Hector Thomson took the title to Scotland with a victory over Jim Ferrier. In 1937 the winner was Bob Sweeny, who is back in America now after living in England for years, and last year Charley Yates, the Atlanta bank clerk.

But Kyle and Duncan disposed of the American threat for this year in yesterday's semifinal matches. After whipping the "unbeatable" young Irishman, Jim Bruen, 1 up in the morning, the Scotsman polished off "Trailer Bill" Holt of Syracuse, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Duncan put Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., out of the running in the quarter-final, 5 and 3, then went on to beat Charlie Stowe, the English miner, 3 and 2.

Neither of the finalists is any great shakes as a long hitter, but around the greens they're accurate and barring lapses in form their match figured to be a great exhibition of the art of golf rather than how to put muscle into it.

Duncan, the Welch champion and army champion in 1938, lists bunker shots as his favorites. Kyle picks iron shots. But it was on the greens that they both shone yesterday, putting with accuracy to save strokes they lost off the tee.

Chance Afforded To Win Two Races In Row for Mark

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27 (AP)—Floyd Roberts of Van Nuys, Calif., will get a crack at winning two 500-mile automobile races here in a row—something no driver ever has done.

Roberts won last year's event with a record speed of 117.2 miles an hour.

Yesterday he qualified the same car he used then for the twenty-seventh annual running of the motor classic next Tuesday. The four-cylinder motor is new. Lou Moore of Los Angeles entered the car.

Roberts' speed for the 10-mile qualifying run—four times around the track—was 126,998 miles an hour.

Bob Swanson of Los Angeles, driving Alden Sampson's 16-cylinder "Comet," qualified at 129.431 miles an hour.

Ten of the 33 starting places in the race remained open as drivers prepared for more qualifying trials. The fastest 33 cars will start.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results May 26

International League

Jersey City 5, Baltimore 0.
Syracuse 2, Newark 1.
Toronto 10, Buffalo 8 (12 innings).
Rochester 10, Montreal 6.

American Association

Kansas City 6, St. Paul 5 (10 innings).
Milwaukee 11, Minneapolis 6.
Louisville 6, Columbus 3.
Toledo 3, Indianapolis 2.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 4, Oakland 2.
Seattle 3, San Diego 2.
Portland 3, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 16, Los Angeles 6.

Texas League

Fort Worth 4, Oklahoma City 2.
Dallas 5, Tulsa 3.
San Antonio 4, Shreveport 1.
Houston 9, Beaumont 6 (8 innings, called).

Southern Association

Knoxville 7, New Orleans 5.
Atlanta 3, Memphis 2.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham-Nashville, rain.

Eastern League

Williamsport 8, Hartford 5 (11 innings).
Albany 3, Scranton 1.
Springfield 11, Elmira 10.
Binghamton 4, Wilkes-Barre 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P C
Cincinnati	22	10	.688
St. Louis	20	10	.667
Chicago	17	16	.515
Pittsburgh	16	16	.500
Boston	14	17	.452
Brooklyn	12	17	.414
New York	13	19	.406
Philadelphia	11	20	.355

Results May 26

Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 14, Chicago 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	6	.800
Boston	17	10	.630
Chicago	18	13	.581
Cleveland	15	15	.500
Washington	13	17	.433
Philadelphia	11	18	.379
Detroit	12	21	.364
St. Louis	11	21	.344

Results May 26

Boston 4, Washington 2.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.

Women's Lacrosse

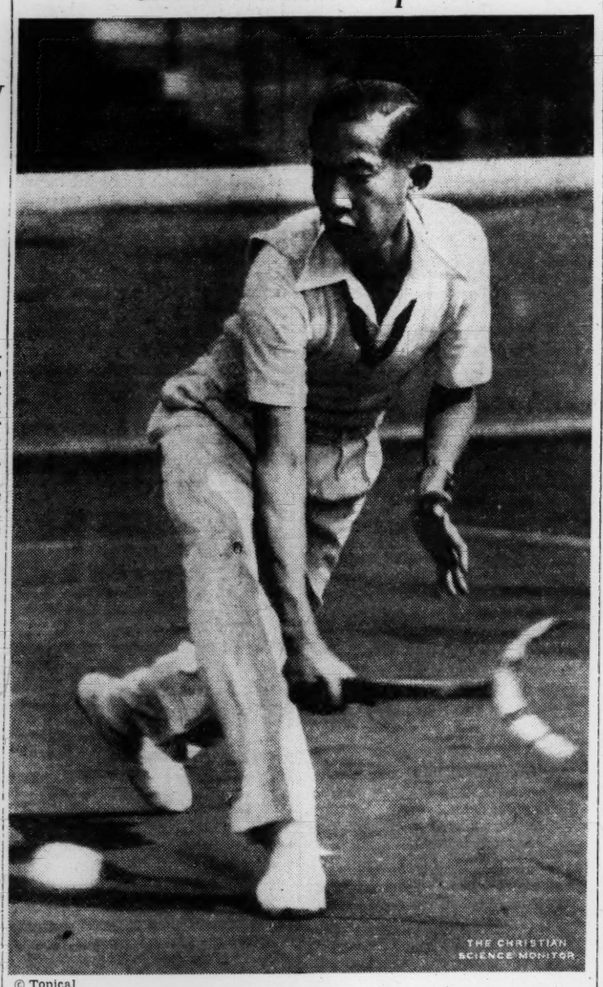
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 27 (AP)—The annual United States Women's Lacrosse Association tournament opened yesterday at Vassar College with Philadelphia defeating New York, 8-3, and Westchester downing Boston, 10-2.

College Tennis

Results May 26

Worcester Tech 5, Providence 1.
Chicago 8, Northwestern 1.
Cornell 5, Toronto 2.
Drexel 6, Brooklyn Poly. 3.

Chinese Davis Cup Star



© Topical

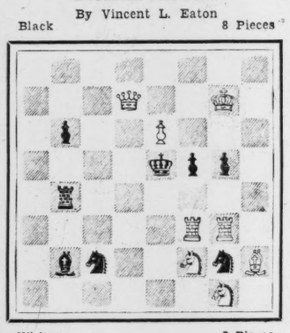
Kho-Sin-Kie, who won for China a British major lawn tennis championship by defeating W. C. Choy, a fellow-countryman in the finals of the 1939 British Hard-Court Lawn Tennis Championships at Bournemouth.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 27, 1939
Problem No. 2143
By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 8 Pieces

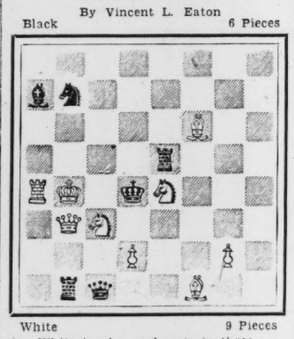


White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
(Melbourne (Australia) Leader, Sept. 12, 1936. "Worthy of a first prize," writes F. Gamage.)

Problem No. 2144
By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(Second prize, Shakbladet, 1937.)

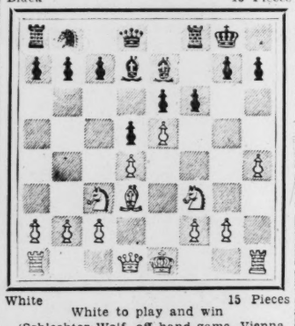
Solutions to Problems

No. 2141. K-Kt
1. Q-B8 threatens
2. Kt-B7ch
1. ——— P-Q6
2. R-B5ch
1. ——— P-B6
2. R-K5ch
1. ——— Kt-K5
2. BxKtch
1. ——— PxR
2. KtxPch

End-Game No. 460. White draws: 1 R-R3ch, PxRch; 2 K-R5, K-Kt2; 3 B-K6, P-R8(Q); 4 B-Q4ch, QxB, and White is stalemated.

End-Game No. 461

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

(Schlechter-Wolf, off-hand game, Vienna, 1894. White initiates a pleasing series of sacrifices.)

1234 Modern Chess Endings

The artistic ending has attracted many composers who have practically ignored the problem field. Such master-composers as Rinck, Troitzky, and Reti have done their finest work in this field. For this reason, "1234 Modern Chess Endings," edited by H. M. Lommer and M. A. Sutherland, which contains the cream in ending composition that has appeared since Tattersall's "A Thousand End-Games," 25 years ago, fills a definite need in the literature of the game.

Students who are interested in particular ideas or themes will find the classification index of great help. There are actually 1234 diagrams, with 24 additional studies in the appendix. To help the solver who wants to work out solutions unaided by the printed solutions which so often, in such collections, appear directly under the diagrams, all solutions are placed in the back of the book.

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, are the publishers, and the list price is $5, which is justified by the excellent printing and binding.

Notes

A recent match between West Point and New York University, held at West Point, resulted in a victory for the former, 6½-4½. L. J. Fuller of West Point distinguished himself by winning at first board from L. Levy. Other West Point winners were Brown, Kennedy, Klar, and Ferry.

The Municipal Pier, Ventnor City, New Jersey, will, it is reported, be the scene of a small tournament from July 9 to 16. Among those who may take part are Hanauer, Santasiere, Reinfeld, and Harold Morton, New England champion. Some Philadelphia experts are also expected to play.

A Keres gem from the Moscow-Leningrad tournament. The young Estonian master shows his high combinative powers.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Keres White	Smylov Black	Keres White	Smylov Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-Kt5	P-QB4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 B-B5	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 B-K6	P-Q6
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 QxP	Kt-K4
5 P-K3	Castles	22 Q-Kt	PxB
6 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	23 P-B4	K-Kt2
7 PxP	PxP	24 PxKt	QxP
8 B-Q3	B-Kt2	25 R-B	RxRch
9 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	26 RxR	Kt-Q3(a)
10 CastlesKR	P-KR3	27 Kt xRPch	K-R3
11 B-KB4	P-QR3	28 Kt-B6	QxPch
12 KR-Q	Kt-K	29 K-R	Q-Q5
13 QR-B	B-Q3	30 KtxKP	QxPch
14 Kt-K2	Q-K2	31 K-Kt	P-Q5
15 BxB	QxB	32 Q-Bch	P-Kt4
16 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	33 Q-B7	Resigns
17 P-KR4	P-KR4		

(a) Somewhat better is 26 . . . Kt-B3, for if 27 RxKt, KxR; 28 Q-Bch, K-K2; 29 Q-B7ch, K-Q3; 30 QxB, QxKt, and if 31 QxR, Black draws by perpetual check.

A surprising game from the Kemeri-Riga tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Mikenas White	Apscheneek Black	Mikenas White	Apscheneek Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 P-B4	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 P-K5	B-KB4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-K4	QR-Q
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 Kt-Kt3	B-K3
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	18 P-B5	R-Q7
6 R-B	PxP	19 Q-Kt4	R-Q5
7 P-K4	P-KR3	20 Kt-K4(a)	B-QB
8 BxKt	QxB	21 Q-B4	B-Q7(b)
9 BxP	B-Kt5	22 P-B6	BxQ
10 Castles	Castles	23 PxQ	B-K6ch
11 Q-K2	P-K4	24 K-R	BxR
12 PxP	KtxP	25 BxPch	Resigns
13 KtxKt	QxKt		

(a) Not 20 QxR, B-QB4!
(b) Black overlooks White's crushing reply.

Outboard Races On Long Island Feature in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—The 10th annual national intercollegiate outboard championships at Montauk, Long Island, features the June motor boat regatta schedule which calls for more than a score of sanctioned racing events in 14 States and two provinces in Canada.

Memorial Day is the traditional occasion for the reopening of yacht clubs in northern waters and more or less marks the official start of the boating season. Outboard and inboard racers and cruisers have beaten the gun during the past few weeks, however, and the June schedule merely carries on in greater force the regatta activities started in May.

Schedule

Along with the Intercollegiates, which will be run on Lake Montauk June 24-25, the Maryland Yacht Club's Shrine regatta on the same week end at Baltimore, the Wisconsin State championships at Kaukauna on June 18, and the New Jersey outboard championships at Carlstadt June 4 high light the month's motor boat racing calendar. The June regatta schedule follows:

1—Black Canyon Pool, Emmett, Idaho; 3—Elephant Butte Lake, Hot Springs, N. M.; 4—New Jersey outboard championships, Carlstadt; Lake Taneycomo, Branxon, Mo.; 11—Chetek, Wis.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Klamath Falls, Ore.; Red Bluff or Marysville, Calif.; Dayton, O.; Elk's Water Circus, Long Beach, Calif.; 17—London, Ontario; 18—Wisconsin State championships, Kaukauna; Duluth, Minn.; Wallas, Texas; Turlock Reservoir, Calif.; 24-25—National intercollegiate outboard championships, Montauk, Long Island; Shrine Regatta, Baltimore, Md., St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 25—Devils Lake, Ore.; La Crosse, Wis.; Atlanta, Ga.

Winter Games to Canada

MONTREAL (CP)—P. J. Mulqueen of Toronto, Chairman of the Canadian Olympic Committee, is "very hopeful if not exactly confident" that the International Olympic Committee will select Canada as the locale for the 1944 Winter Games.

And Talking of . . . China

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Congratulations, China!

LONDON—As an example of how sport has conquered the world, I suppose it would be difficult to find anything much more striking than the final of the men's singles in the 1939 British Hard-Court Lawn Tennis Championships at Bournemouth. Not only was the winner a player of quality from China, Kho-Sin-Kie, but the loser was also a gentleman from that spacious land in the Orient—W. C. Choy.

How fantastic it would have seemed a few years ago to have suggested the probability of two Chinese netmen being concerned in the deciding match for a British major championship! It is not fantastic any more, of course, because, if you have followed sporting developments as closely as it has been my privilege to do in various parts of the world, you will have realized long ago that China now ranks as a very considerable power in sporting matters.

Back in 1932

To illustrate China's spectacular advance, in the past half-dozen years or so, I would like to take you back with me to the crowded Olympic stadium at Los Angeles, California, in 1932, when a man from China named C. Liu tried his hand, or rather his foot, in competition with the finest sprinters of the Western world in the 100 and 200 meter dashes. His pace was not sufficient to take him beyond the first round, but he was, if I may put it so, a symbol of a sporting China to be.

Mr. Liu was the whole of China's 1932 Olympic Team. Yet, only four years later, his country had progressed sufficiently to send a contingent of 120 to the Olympic Games at Berlin and there to give some of the nations much longer experienced in sport a great deal to think about.

Association Football

The most popular sporting diversion among the Chinese is—as it is among most other peoples—the game of Association football, and how far the Chinese standard has been elevated you can judge for yourself from the fact that at Berlin England's national amateur eleven had great difficulty in beating China by 2 goals to Nil.

The gateway to the Far East, so far as competitive sports are concerned, is the International Settlement of Shanghai, situated on China's Central East coast, where the temperate climate provides distinct seasons of the year and, consequently, the opportunity for almost every known athletic activity. Here the representatives of more than 50 nations among the population present nearly all the games there are, and—referring to normal times of peace of course—the place is an international melting pot for world sports.

Variety of Sports

In what other center would you find, I ask you, Association Football, Rugby Football, American Football, Baseball, Cricket, Basketball, Field Hockey, Pony Polo, Track and Field Athletics, Lawn Tennis on Hand and Grass Courts, Swimming, Water Polo, Yachting, Rowing, Lacrosse, Badminton, Volley-ball, Golf, Bowls, Shooting, Handball, and Bicycling?

All these are played normally in Shanghai with much vim and gusto, two of the most popular Shanghai recreations being American contributoins to the general program—baseball and basketball.

Spreading Interest

Now this enthusiasm for games which is such a striking feature of life in Shanghai has been spreading further and further all the while into China's east hinterland, as part of a great social change that has swept over China in the past dozen years, though now sadly interrupted by the military operations of the invading Japanese.

Girls and women, as well as boys and men, have been transformed into sports folk. And the fact is brought into prominence today by the spectacular success of Kho-Sin-Kie and W. C. Choy in the one national championship for lawn tennis decided up to the present in Britain this year.

Around The Hub

Also Invade England

Added to the Harvard sports invasion of England this summer will be the four Crimson tennis players who, with four Yales, will face the combined Oxford-Cambridge team at Eastbourne, Eng., Aug. 4 and 5.

Those selected from Harvard were Captain-elect David S. Burt, Langdon B. Gilkey, John G. Palfrey (brother of Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan), and alternate Walter P. Muther.

The team will sail from New York on June 30 and will participate in several English tournaments prior to the O-C match.

* * *

All roads lead to Fenway Park during the next three days. After the Washington Senators close their series with the Red Sox tomorrow, the great Yankee team moves into town for three games in two days. The schedule calls for a single game Monday and a double-header on the holiday. All reserved tickets have been sold for the twin bill, but a few rush seats are available in the grandstand. Many fans who would ordinarily sit behind the plate or first or third bases, will be forced to watch the world champions from the bleachers.

* * *

Outside of Boston, baseball interest is centered on St. Louis, where the Cardinals of that town and the Cincinnati Reds are battling for the National League leadership. This is a red-hot series, as the Cards and Reds are currently the leading contenders for the crown won in 1938 by the Chicago Cubs.

* * *

The failure of the Bees in the West shattered the confidence of the Hub's National League faithful. However, back at home late next week, with Tony Cuccinello probably back at second base, Casey Stengel should get back into the first division. Tony's value as a team man was emphasized by the team's losing record on the road.

* * *

There should be a lot of fun at Brae Burn next Friday, June 2, when the West Newton club holds its open mixed foursome tournament. Golfers play the better drive, alternate shots, and will be credited with one-half their combined handicaps. There will be prizes for the first and second gross, and the first and second net.

* * *

Cornell's Spring Day may be one of the most successful in years today, if the baseball team defeats Dartmouth. If the Ithacans win, they will be assured of no worse than a tie for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship. With eight straight victories and currently in first place in the league, the Big Red is in excellent position to annex its first league title. In the only other league game listed today Penn meets Princeton at Princeton in the first game of their home-and-home series.

* * *

With the end of the college year in sight, athletics are beginning to slow down. No track meets will be held in Boston and vicinity next week, and only three home baseball games are listed on the card. Boston College takes part in two, meeting Northeastern in the Huskies' last game of the year at Huntington Field, Brookline, Wednesday, and Long Island University at Alumni Field, Newton, Saturday. In the other home game Harvard plays Holy Cross on Soldiers Field Saturday. Tufts, however, takes part in two games away from home, traveling to Providence College next Friday, and to Brown on Saturday.

Local Box Score

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	1	5	5	0
Cramer cf	4	1	3	5	0	0	0
Vosmik lf	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	4	12	0	0
Williams rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	1
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	2	7	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	3	5	1	2	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Rich p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	4	10	16	27	18	2
WASH'GTON							
Case rf	4	1	3	4	2	0	0
Lewis 3b	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Travis ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wright rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Myer 2b	3	1	1	1	3	6	1
Welaj lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wasdell 1b	2	0	1	1	13	0	0
Giuliani c	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
*Gelbert	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leonard p	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	2	9	10	24	13	1

*Batted for Giuliani in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Wash'gton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Runs batted in, Vosmik, Williams, Cronin, Tabor, Wasdell. Two-base hits, Cramer 2, Tabor 2, Case. Three-base hits, Foxx. Hits, off Rich, 7 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Heving, 2 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Washington 6, Boston 6. Sacrifice, Vosmik. Base on balls, by Rich 4, by Leonard. Struck out, by Rich, by Leonard 2. Double plays, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx 2; Lewis, Myer and Wasdell; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Heving, Cronin and Foxx. Wild pitch, Leonard. Winning pitcher, Rich. Time, 1h. 46m. Umpires, Pipgras, Basil, Summers and Ormsby. Attendance, 2600 paid, 2200 ladies.

Trade Goes Through

TORONTO (CP)—Managing Director Conny Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League says that Manager Red Dutton of the New York Americans had agreed to the deal whereby Dave (Sweeney) Schriner would come to the Leafs in exchange for four players. Harvey (Busher) Jackson, Doc Romnes, Buzz Boll, and Jimmy Fowler. Fowler goes on option for one season only.

Iowa State Captains

AMES, Iowa—Captain in three spring sports and awards to 36 men have been approved by the Iowa State College Athletic Council.

Jack Phillips, of Webster City, was elected track captain; John Thompson, of Mason City, was named baseball captain, and Tom Hoak, of Des Moines, was chosen golf captain.

Hole-in-One

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27 (AP)—C. S. Fishel knows the golfing thrill of a long lifetime.

Fishel is 79 and has been playing golf many years.

Yesterday, in a foursome, he drove his ball 139 yards to a hole-in-one on the third hole at South Grove course.

Sport Briefs

Ty Cobb is an ardent golfer.

Pittsburgh Pirate farms are at Hutchinson, Kan., Carthage, Mo., and McKeesport, Pa.

Davis Cup play began in 1900.

U. S. motorboats number 1,700,000.

Peter Radacher holds the Pacific Northwest's Silver Skis open championship.

Cincinnati proved favorite for National League laurels in a nation-wide poll of baseball writers.

Trojans Lead Parade With Place Posts

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—The University of Southern California's track and field men, who had threatened to make a walkaway of the team race in the 63rd I. C. 4-A championships, backed up that threat with evidence yesterday.

In the opening day qualifying competition at Triborough Stadium, the Trojans tried for 15 places in the finals and semi-finals and won them all. The Pacific Coast Conference champions also established two new meet records.

Peoples Alone

Bob Peoples, U. S. C. sophomore from Oklahoma City, was in front all by himself in the javelin throw, tossing the spear for a new meet mark of 223ft. 1¼in., 14 inches better than the eight-year-old standard credited to Ken Churchill of California. Earl Vickery, last year's runner-up, skimmed the low hurdles to finish the 220 yards in 23.1s., one-tenth under the former record set in 1937 by Ham Hucker of Cornell.

The Trojans sent Peoples, Reed Trusel and Hugo De Groot into the javelin final; Phil Gaspar and Art Wrotnowski into the discus final, and Bill Anderson, Payton Jordan and Barney Willis into the semifinals of the century. Jordan also won a place in the 220 semifinals.

Grid Captain In

Others who qualified for U. S. C. were Jim Humphrey with a 14.6 high hurdles performance, the best of the day; Erwin Miller and Howard Upton in the 440, and Bob Fisher and Don McNeil, last fall's football captain, in the shot put.

Miller, Jim Herbert of New York U., which placed 10 men for the second-best showing, and Wes Wallace of Fordham all made the grade in the 440 and thereby won another crack at John Woodruff. The giant Pittsburgh senior took his heat in 48.4s. and then loafed through a half mile in 1m. 57s. to qualify for defense of both his individual titles, with the day's fastest trials.

Behind U. S. C. and N. Y. U., the top place winners were Pittsburgh, 1937 winner, with 9; Yale, 7; California and Cornell 6 each, and Fordham, Michigan State and Penn State, 5 each.

Kovacs Playing Better Tennis And Aims to Make Cup Squad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—This is just to warn the Davis Cup Committee to beware of Frankie Kovacs, the unpredictable lad from Oakland, who can probably do more with a tennis ball in an afternoon than the average professional can do with a billiard ball.

Frankie has asserted that his "foolhardy days" are over and that he's going to make the Davis Cup squad this year. When Frankie Kovacs defeated Eddie Allo in the State finals in straight sets, he did so easily. Now Eddie Allo isn't that bad usually. Frankie is a determined lad; and if he means what he says, the eastern courts and critics will see a new Kovacs this year—a lad that is "playing for keeps."

* * *

CREW NOTES—California's Pacific Coast championship varsity and Junior Varsity Crews leave for the Hudson River June 3 to begin their Eastern preparation for the National Collegiate Rowing championships later in June. The Frosh boat will go along too but the Frosh champions of this coast are up at Seattle at the Univ. of Washington. They'll be on the Hudson, too.

The Eastern crew picture becomes a bit out of focus when viewed from this distance, for their top boatload, or so favored—Navy—has twice been outrowed. Harvard and Cornell have turned the trick. But this has been over the shorter distance and the Poughkeepsie race is four long miles. Now the Cornell crew will be all set for the four-mile race.

A reason we'd like to see Harvard compete this year is that their coach, Tom Bolles, is from the West Coast—Washington—and we all would like to see what kind of a crew he could put in the water against Cal and Washington. It's my personal hunch that Tom can do just as well with Ivy League material as he did with that material at Washington when he was preparing the Frosh for Coach Ulbrickson's final touches.

We hear out here that California is being played up as the Champions already. That Hudson race doesn't belong to anyone until the finish line is crossed, and don't let anyone tell you that Cornell, Navy, or even Washington—yes, the revamped Huskies, themselves, can't make that Poughkeepsie regatta a real race this year.

Coach "Ky" Ebright of the Blue oared Californians is keeping mighty quiet about his crew's chances. They are the best they've been in years, and yet they have been untried in the pinches and in a crew race—that is what counts. The Eastern crews have had much more experience this year, rowing more than the Californians or Washingtonians. Of course, it has been at the shorter distances—but competition is what gives the "class" to a crew and Ky would have given much for more actual competition this year.

* * *

TRACK—One of the nations best track meets—and one that promises to be just about ripe to produce some actual long standing cinder and field records—is the Big Ten—Pacific Coast meet to be held over at Edwards Stadium in Berkeley, June 21.

The stars of the Big Ten and the Pacific Coast will turn on their best performances to determine which has the superior "class." With the University of Southern California chock-full of stars this year supplemented by Oregon, Washington State, Cal and Stanford as it now appears, the West has a slight edge. But the performances of the Big Tensters particularly in the distance runs and the field events give an indication that there will be no loafing on the turns for the Westerners.

Reason this is to be a "twilight meet," and on Wednesday, is to see whether or not it will draw a large crowd over there on the California Campus. It is Coach "Dink" Templeton's idea. "Dink" coaches at Stanford and has these "twilight" meets to prime his boys for Saturday competition all during the season. He says, too, that the boys seem to run a little better at this time of the afternoon.

Royal Arch Gunnison

College Baseball

Results May 26

Georgetown 14, Temple 7.
Wisconsin 7, Michigan 5.
Iowa 8, Notre Dame 3.
Michigan 5, Purdue 3.
Northeastern 9, Tufts 6 (11 innings).
Harvard 6, New Hampshire 1.
Seton Hall 18, Springfield 2.

College Golf

Results May 26

Yale 6½, Amherst 2½.
R. I. State 4, Worcester Tech 3.

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Commerce and Finance

Totalitarian States' Trade Not Faring So Well in the Orient

Business and Industry

Hull Trade Plan Found Superior To Reich Barter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, May 27—If the United States should stoop to fight barter trade with barter, and abandon its universalized trade-agreements program, it would damage American foreign trade, in the view of one of the State Department's chief policy makers.

George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, denied, therefore, that the advance of barter trade is forcing the Hull trade program to retreat. While he did not use the analogy directly, in his address before a foreign trade week dinner of the Chamber of Commerce here last night, Mr. Messersmith's argument implied that the United States, in resorting to barter, would be like the dog with a bone who saw his reflection in water. Plunging in after the illusory bone, he lost what he already had.

Soundness Questioned

"In recent months a considerable body of opinion," he said, "while seemingly convinced of the fundamental soundness of the trade agreements program, appears to have entertained doubts as to whether it is sufficiently aggressive to hold its own in world markets against trade policies employed by countries such as Germany. Considerable attention has been attracted to the success of that country in expanding trade with particular countries.

"What does not seem to be realized is that under practices such as are employed by Germany, expansion in trade with one country generally can be expected to lead to a corresponding reduction in trade with others.

"Thus Germany, by concentrating its purchases of certain raw products, has been able to insist upon the supplying nation accepting increased quantities of German manufactured articles; but when it concentrates its purchases of raw products in one country, Germany reduces correspondingly its bargaining power in other countries. At the same time, the methods of economic, and in some cases political, pressure arouse increasing resistance and opposition in countries to which it is applied.

Comparison of Imports

"In this connection, particular interest attaches to a recent study by the United States Department of Commerce which clearly suggests that policies embodied in the trade-agreements program have been more effective in increasing our trade than have the policies of heavily subsidized barter and compensation trade employed by Germany. This study compares development of United States and German trade with 16 countries with which the United States had concluded trade agreements prior to 1938.

"The comparison is based upon average annual imports of American and German goods into the 16 countries in 1936-38 as compared with 1934-35.

"During this period, the value of imports of American goods into the 16 countries increased by approximately 46 per cent while imports into those same countries from Germany increased only by an average of less than 2 per cent. These two figures are even more significant when compared with the average increase in total imports into the 16 countries, which amounted to about 17 per cent.

"In other words, barter and discrimination failed to increase German trade even by an amount equal to the average rate of increase in the total trade of these countries, much less by an amount equal to the increase in American trade under the trade-agreements program.

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Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 21

Street Skeptical About TNEC Probe of Prices and Savings

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article I

NEW YORK—Wall Streeters seem to be watching the current TNEC (O'Mahoney Committee) hearings, which they regard as a form of intellectual skullduggery, more or less with the cynical detachment of the Yankee watching the shell game and trying to guess which shell the pea is under.

The O'Mahoney Committee was set up by President Roosevelt a year ago to find certain conclusions outlined by the President in advance, which would show that the 1937-1938 depression was caused by business. The Committee has already aired a number of fashionable economic obsessions about the badness of bigness in business (the Devil in the New Dualism), about flexible versus "administered" prices, and about the maldistribution of income as a cause of the depression.

New Line of Theorizing

Now comes a new line of theorizing, involving (as did also the maldistribution theory) the facile idiom of "saving," which can be used to prove almost anything, because people always know, from personal effort, what the word "saving" means, but they never know what it means when applied nationally.

The argument now being worked out in the hearings under Stuart Chase's stage management is locally supposed to run somewhat as follows:

"People keep saving and saving; but business doesn't provide an outlet for these savings. So men, money, and machines are idle. So the government must step in; so Congress must avoid balancing the budget; and if it can't find means of spending, it must authorize the Treasury to father a new and larger brood of government ventures in former fields of private enterprise, these ventures to be as careless about financial soundness as is necessary in order to keep men and machinery out of idleness."

Gratuitous Assumptions

Calling a spade a spade, and so avoiding the tricky term "saving," there is no quarrel here with the first part of this thesis. All the makings of economic circulation—gold, money in circulation, bank deposits, banking excess reserves, and "funds seeking investment"—are present in record amounts. In addition, business inventories are low, cash is high, prices are low, etc.—all the orthodox ingredients of old-fashioned "good times" are at hand, but nothing happens.

But the argument that follows this statement of fact is considered a triumph of the non sequitur—an achievement in the field of gratuitous assumption and post-hoc-ergo-propter-hoc reasoning worthy of a demagogue or of an incumbent of high office seeking re-election.

The economists glibly jump from labored proofs of "over-saving" to weirdly elaborate blue-prints of how the government should go into business by double-budget disguise. A perfectly gratuitous assumption is made that business does not put these "savings" to work because it can't.

Why Business Lags

It is an assumption that there are no more industrial fields to conquer; that business has, like Alexander, reached its Indus; that the nation, like Spengler's western civilization, is in the afternoon of its Untergang; that "industry" is in its "maturity," and that there are no new inventions or discoveries to be exploited.

If the new-fashioned economists had been content to say that the spirit of business ventures had flagged, there would have been little criticism here, for local guardians of our traditional economic mores would have been quick with explanations, not flattering to Washington, of why this spirit has flagged.

As a homely case in point, not coined for argument's sake, one common explanation here of Wednesday's bull market was the simple line of reasoning that (1) President Roosevelt seemed to imply before the National Retailers' Forum that he might run for office again, which (2) would split the Democrats, which (3) would let in a Republican in 1940, which (4) would revive the flagging spirit of business.

Alternative to Pump Priming

The notion that good business prospects have petered out seems to have appeared with every depression. A quotation was popular here a couple of years ago from a Commissioner of Patents in the 1870's to the same effect. It is on all fours with the vogue in economic fashion to say that the current depression was due to unprecedented changes in our economic system (like "growth of monopoly") unknown in the twenty-odd preceding depressions.

It seems oddly in contrast with the repeated talk about our one third of ill-clad, ill-housed, and ill-nourished citizens, our need for 1,000,000 new houses a year, and so on. It seems blind to the implications in television, stream-lined trains, assembly-line airplane construction, refrigeration, quick-freezing of foods, continuous rolling of steel, together with the possibilities of new travel and recreation services, and so on and so on.

One bit of obiter dicta in this whole pattern of reasoning is taken here to give the show away. It is that pump-priming can be done in only one way—by further government spending (or guarantee of expenditures). A deficit, everybody knows, can be created in either of two ways—by cutting taxes or raising expenditures.

Curiously enough, business representatives never seem to have achieved the intellectual nimbleness to meet the new economists on their own ground, and suggest that since pump-priming by means of added outlays has proved ineffective, pump-priming by remission of taxes be attempted, in the hope that the ever-retreating utopia of an $80,000,000,000 annual income ("sufficient to wipe out deficits") be thereby brought within reach.

[To be Concluded]

Crown Cork Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Cork & Seal Co. reported for the March quarter net profit of $131,556, equal to 12 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $547,288, or 81 cents in the first quarter of 1928. The company's main plant is at Baltimore.

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Sales at Retail 6 to 12 Per Cent Above '38 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution this eek, despite erratic weather changes, was "uniformly favorable," and for the country as a whole ran 6 to 12 per cent above last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

With more than 75,000 stores cooperating in the country-wide promotions for National Cotton Week, cotton fabrics, domestics, and apparel were the highlights of the week's business in retail trade. Active and spectator sportswear was particularly popular, as customers prepared for picnics or vacation trips over the Memorial Day holiday. Traveling accessories were bought in good volume, and sales of portable radios and small combination radios and record players expanded sharply. House-furnishing departments also enjoyed an active week, with rug sales in several large centers at the peak for this season.

Trade in New England was 4 to 6 per cent above the like 1938 week, East 5 to 10 per cent, Middle West 8 to 14 per cent, Southwest 4 to 9 per cent, Northwest 2 to 3 per cent, South 3 to 7 per cent, and Pacific Coast 1 to 4 per cent.

In wholesale markets, a heavier call was reported for paints, builders' hardware and furniture, with volume topping a year ago. Although hand-to-mouth buying accounted for the bulk of orders, forward commitments were said to be picking up in scattered lines.

In apparel, orders stressed items for immediate wear.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Unemployment in April, as counted on the 17th April, was lower than for any month since December, 1937. At 1,644,394, unemployment was 82,535 less than in March and 103,000 less than in April of last year. The fall was largest in the distribution, building and hotel industries, and unemployment increased only in wool and worsted, boot and shoe and hosiery industries. Since January there has been a decline in unemployment of over 250,000.

Excellent though this general picture is, unemployment is still very unevenly distributed over the whole country. In the South Western district only 6.8 per cent of registered workers were unemployed in April, but in Wales the percentage of unemployment was 20.8 per cent.

The ministry of Labor's regional analysis of the return illustrates the very large effect played by rearmament in reducing unemployment. Thus in London, unemployment in general engineering was only 3.5 per cent, whereas unemployment among dock workers was 21.5 per cent.

Employment Rise Seen

All the present indications point to a continued rising trend of employment during coming months, and the point of labor shortages in particular industries and particular skills may be reached much more rapidly than has generally been assumed. This point will be hastened by the withdrawal from the labor market of something over 200,000 young men who will soon form our conscript army, or rather our body of militiamen as we are exhorted to call them since it sounds better.

Too close attention to general indices is likely to induce a misleading picture. With over 1,500,000 still unemployed, and with an index of business activity still around 7 per cent below the peak level reached in 1937, it may seem absurd to talk of an imminent shortage of labor or of resources.

But as the percentage unemployment figures quoted above for London industries indicate, there will soon be a severe shortage of labor in certain industries while there will remain a surplus in others. One of the major reasons why the British labor movement has objected to military conscription is that it sees in it the first step toward industrial conscription and dilution of labor through the introduction of less skilled men into skilled occupations necessary for rearmament in which there is a present shortage.

The present unemployment figures serve in fact to emphasize the need for some Government scheme for rationing resources to needs along the lines argued in the British press by Mr. Keynes and by other economists. The same moral is pointed by the present level of steel output. This is running at an annual rate of over 13,000,000 tons, compared with a practical maximum capacity of around 14,000,000.

Price Structure Outlook

Civil demand is still of course predominant, and has recently been further stimulated by the Government's subsidy for shipbuilding which has rapidly been completely absorbed.

Clearly a rising civil demand and a still more rapidly rising military demand cannot compete for further output from an industry near full capacity without upsetting the price structure of the industry. It is for the Government to choose which is the better method of rationing available supplies to demand; direct rationing at present prices, or elimination of part of the demand by allowing prices to rise.

The latter course has the disadvantage not only of forcing the government to pay more for rearmament materials in order to secure the available supply, but also of stimulating further expansion of capacity which once the rearmament boom is over will be unwanted.

This same question of future redundancy is causing hard thought throughout all the armament industries, and particularly in the aircraft industry. There is strong agitation in the country, the press and in Parliament for limitation of arms profits, and the Government has had to take notice and is attempting to take action, by negotiation between the Air Ministry and the aircraft manufacturers for revision of agreements.

Profits Limited

The defense of the aircraft companies against further limitation of profits is that the gross profit margin for major companies prevailing at present is around 6 to 6½ per cent on turnover, and net profit around 13 to 14 per cent of the companies' nominal capital, which in the view of the industry bears no relation to the actual capital at present employed.

The companies must be in a position, in their view, which is that of all business men, to earn sufficient on their arm contracts, which have required large extensions in plant, to amortize this plant which will be useless once the rearmament boom is over.

A considerable part of the force of this argument is removed when it is remembered that the Government has itself financed capital extensions and erection of shadow factories to a substantial sum. £4,000,000 were spent in 1937-38, £5,250,000 in 1938-39, and £16,250,000 are budgetted for in the current financial year. The industry's private capital is of the order of £25,000,000.

One of the difficulties of the problem is that public attention is mainly concentrated on the large aircraft companies making airframes or engines, whereas some of the largest profits are being made by subcontractors and by suppliers of raw materials which are much more difficult to control.

Like Barter Pacts

The barter agreement between the United States and Great Britain for exchange of stocks of cotton for stocks of rubber and tin is welcomed here politically but handled rather gingerly for its possible economic implications.

The British Government has no stocks of either rubber and tin, and both are commodities produced under restriction schemes which maintain the present price well above efficient costs of production.

It is a problem for the British Government to solve to find out how to buy the commodities from the producers, at what price to buy, and at what price to value for the purpose of the exchange against cotton.

It seems everywhere to be agreed that the transaction must be completely isolated from the normal course of trade, and that if the emergency should pass over, the stocks should not then be released in any way to affect the then market conditions.

Fabricated Steel Orders 28 P. C. Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders for fabricated steel in April ran 28.1 per cent ahead of the like month last year, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

The fabricating industry booked 116,801 tons this April, compared with 91,158 tons last April.

In the first four months of this year, orders totaled 396,297 tons, compared with 312,879 in the like 1933 period.

Japan Seen Usurping the Trade Of Totalitarians in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—There is no indication of an early change in the Far Eastern policy of the Old World's totalitarian states which continue their political flirtation with Japan to disturb the other powers. Germany, however, of late months, again made it obvious that she is not prepared to sacrifice, upon the altar of political co-operation with Tokyo, her commercial interests in those parts of China which the Japanese have not been able to conquer. To a certain extent, German efforts in China even appear to be directly opposed to Japanese efforts.

Japan is trying to reduce and possibly to destroy, by the extension of military and naval operations on the South China coast as well as by pressure brought to bear upon French Indo-China, the foreign trade of the still resisting parts of China.

The Berlin Government, early this month, joined again in China's National Government's effort to maintain and to extend this trade. A new Sino-German barter agreement is providing for an exchange of goods valued at $3,000,000. Although the amount is a small one and covers only a very minor portion of Sino-German trade, business circles in China recognize the agreement's significance.

German Trade Shifts

It is little known outside China that, following the Japanese capture of Canton, German private business has not waited for this agreement to take an active part in the transfer of foreign trade from the sea ports of South China to overland railways and routes leading from French Indo-China and British Burma into the Chinese Southwest. Of late months, German goods transported on the French Railway from Haiphong to Kunming surpassed in volume and value transports on that line of goods from any other western country. Also on the Burma-Yunnan Highway, German trade is rapidly on the increase.

At the bottom of this is Germany's great disappointment as regards the fate of her business interests in the Japanese-occupied areas. In North and Central China, German firms have not been favored, by the Japanese, with any preferential treatment. They have severely suffered, together with all other Occidental business men, from the destruction staged there by the Nipponese.

The German business community in China has not been reluctant to voice its discontent with this situation. The Shanghai German manager of the Hamburg-America Line, in his position as Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, denounced continuous Japanese encroachments upon western business interests in China recently in very strong words in an address to the Chamber.

Gradually, Europe's totalitarian states are beginning to realize that their trade in China is not benefitted by the Japanese invasion of the country. That political friendship with Japan, and sympathy with her war adventure in China, would be advantageous to the China business of western nations embarking upon such a policy, is a legend spread by Japanese propaganda. If this legend were true, Germany, Italy, and the minor totalitarians in Europe, ought to have reaped substantial profits from the Japanese conquests of the economically most developed provinces of China. Facts and figures point to the contrary.

Japan's China Trade Rising

Japan's own China trade has strongly increased. Her exports to China in the first two months of this year totaled $21,000,000 as compared with only $11,000,000 in the corresponding pre-war period of 1937. Likewise, Japan's share in China's foreign imports has increased from 20.4 per cent to 40.2 per cent. During the same periods, China's imports from totalitarian Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary and Spain together declined from $7,500,000 to $3,500,000, and their aggregate import share in China fell from 15.5 per cent to only 7.5 per cent. Germany, most prominent among Japan's political sympathizers, accounted for over 90 per cent of China's trade with the fascist states in Europe and, therefore, suffered the largest loss from the above developments.

A study of recent Sino-German trade values reveals that German exports to China suffered immensely from the war devastation in Central China and the closure of the Yangtze Valley. The areas controlled by China's National Government, on the other hand, increased their purchases from Germany and made good part of the German commercial losses in the Japanese-occupied territories.

May Affect Policies

Comparing 1938 with 1936, imports from Germany fell in Shanghai and other Yangtze ports as well as in Amoy by $25,000,000 while Chinese imports of German goods via Chinese-controlled ports rose by $14,000,000. Last year, not less than 54 per cent of Germany's exports to China went to provinces continuing armed resistance against Japan. Another 30 per cent of those exports were sold in Shanghai, and only 16 per cent found markets in the Nippon-conquered territories.

Italy's commercial interests in China are connected with the areas controlled by China's National Government to an even greater extent. Of Italian exports to China last year, 75 per cent were shipped to the still independent parts of the country; another 20 per cent went to Shanghai, and only five per cent to the territories seized by the Japanese. Poland, Hungary and Spain did not find any market in these latter areas, but disposed of most of their China exports in the International Settlement and the French Concession of Shanghai.

This state of affairs may, sooner or later, strongly influence a new orientation of Berlin's and Rome's Far Eastern policy when the latter will cease to be dictated by the European situation.

German Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

upon as a matter of foreign policy.

Evidences of Trade War

When the official May figures are released, sometime in the first week of June, it is expected that all the evidences of a trade war will be manifested there. German traders face a formidable array of restrictions at American tidewater. To sell, they must surmount the high Hawley-Smoot tariff rates, the depreciation of the dollar (for the official Germany currency in which the United States insists on dealing has not been devalued), the tariff blacklist which means that Germany must pay the top-most Hawley-Smoot rates, the economic boycott against Germany, the denial of the "most favored nation" treatment by which the United States universalizes all benefits extended to any given nation, except Germany and its controlled economy, and now, finally, the extra 25 per cent countervailing duty.

The United States, on the other hand, finds itself the sponsor of a freer trade system, blocked increasingly at every turn by the inroads of German barter penetration. And Secretary of State Cordell Hull is coming to consider Germany the greatest source of peril to the system he has so painstakingly built up.

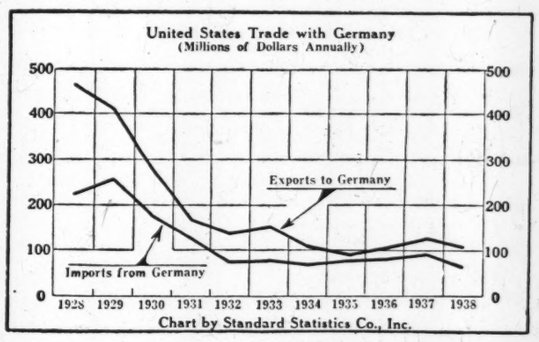
Meanwhile, the political or diplomatic phases of the trade sanction are under intensive discussion behind the scenes here. In motive, the Administration has imposed a penalty on aggression, as a part of an expanding policy of giving aid to the democratic side of the international balance of powers, and denying aid to the other side. In outward fact, however, this is described as a purely economic measure, designed to counteract the German system of subsidies.

Foreign policy in this respect is therefore conceded to be served by a subterfuge—intended in part to assuage the isolationists and in part to go ahead of a Congress which is slow in modifying the Neutrality Act.

Two Schools of Thought

From a standpoint of international law, the United States is acting on its own, and not under any collective system whereby penalties are made the prerogative of international government, after due process of law, rather than the tools of national policy.

As German trade dwindles toward a standstill, then, Washington is divided into two schools of thought. The larger considers that the collective purpose of the democratic powers is well served by the countervailing duty, and that economic action now may avert the necessity for military action later on. The smaller considers that international action, if it is to be undertaken at all, should be an open and equitable international process rather than a unilateral action, and that until a competent world government exists, nations ought to exercise the greatest caution in giving vent to their individual points of view.



Says Europe Tired Of Being 'Jittery'

NEW YORK (AP)—The people of Europe, in the opinion of James D. Mooney, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, are "rather worn out with jittering and being jittered with war talk."

This is one reason, he said, on his return today from Europe, that the political situation abroad "looks much more hopeful."

Mr. Mooney, who directs the motor company's exports, suggested: "If instead of moralizing with and scolding Germany and Italy, we could take part with England and France in constructing a trade and financial program with the former two nations in exchange for commitments of non-aggression and limitation of armaments, we could move the world back into a generation of peace."

Given High Post

Blank & Stoller

Frank D. Layton

President of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., elected President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He succeeds Paul B. Sommers, President of the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.7 P. C. In Week of May 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.7 per cent during the week ended May 20 due to a sharp decline in wholesale prices of foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline offset the gain of the preceding four weeks and placed the index at 75.9 per cent of the 1926 average. Compared with the corresponding week of April, the index is down 0.1 per cent. It is 2.9 per cent below a year ago.

In addition to a decline of 1.6 per cent in the foods group, miscellaneous commodities decreased 0.8 per cent, farm products and fuel and lighting materials dropped 0.5 per cent, building materials, 0.3 per cent; and metals and metal products, 0.2 per cent.

The hides and leather products and housefurnishing goods groups advanced 0.1 per cent, and textile products and chemicals and drugs remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

Largely as a result of weakening prices for cattle, eggs, hay, potatoes, coal, and crude rubber, the raw materials group index declined 0.6 per cent during the week.

	May 20 1939	May 13 1939	May 21 1938	May 22 1937
Commodity groups				
All commodities	75.9	76.4	78.2	87.4
Farm products	64.1	64.4	68.8	91.2
Foods	67.4	68.5	72.9	85.1
Hides and leather prod	92.2	92.1	91.7	107.1
Textile products	67.0	67.0	66.0	78.1
Fuel & ltg materials	74.4	74.8	76.6	78.2
Metals and metal prod	93.5	93.7	96.3	95.0
Building materials	89.3	89.6	90.4	96.9
Chemicals and drugs	75.7	75.7	76.4	83.5
Housefurnshg goods	86.9	86.8	88.6	90.8
Miscellaneous	73.7	74.3	73.1	80.5
Raw materials	69.0	69.4	71.2	87.7
Semimfctd articles	74.0	74.3	74.6	87.2
Finished products	79.9	80.4	82.5	87.7
All commodities other than farm prod	78.5	79.0	80.4	86.5
All commodities other than farm prod and foods	80.7	81.0	81.7	86.3

Bank Note Dividend Omitted

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Bank Note Company failed to take action on the common dividend. In January and April this year company paid 10 cents each on common stock.

Minimum Wages Recommended For Hosiery Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Minimum Wage Committee for the hosiery industry has recommended establishment of a 40 cents an hour minimum pay rate for full-fashioned hosiery workers and 32½ cents for seamless hosiery workers.

It was the first 40-cent recommendation made by an industry committee. These committees are appointed under the wage-hour act to recommend an industry minimum higher than the general 25-cent level if it is economically feasible and will not curtail employment. Forty cents is the highest level a committee may recommend.

Elmer Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, announced that the recommendation was made unanimously by the 15-member committee equally representative of employers, employees and the public.

The administrator scheduled a public hearing on the proposal for June 12. If the committee's findings are sustained at the hearing, the recommendations will be ordered in effect.

Wage-hour officials estimated the proposals would increase the wages of 16,000 full-fashioned workers and of 30,000 seamless hosiery workers.

The committee report, prepared under direction of Chairman George W. Taylor of the Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia said the 40 cent minimum for full-fashioned workers, would mean an increase of 2 per cent in the industry's wage bill, and of four or five cents per dozen pairs in the cost of manufacturing hose.

The minimum proposed for seamless hosiery workers, the committee estimated, would increase the wage bill in this branch by 7.3 per cent.

The recommended minimum for the seamless branch, the committee said, is approximately the same as the minimum put into effect during the NRA "and which was absorbed by the industry without any curtailment of employment."

The committee estimated that the minimum for seamless hosiery would add less than 2.5 per cent to the total average manufacturing costs and 3 per cent to the average manufacturing costs in the south.

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THE FINANCIAL WORLD

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day 623,870
1939 volume to date 95,458,605
1938 volume to date 91,415,618

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Steels led the stock market in a selective forward jog today, with favorites tacking on gains of fractions to about a point.

While dealings were relatively quiet throughout, prices held around the top in the final hour.

Forecasts of a substantial advance in next week's steel mill operations again drew attention to shares in the metal group.

Helpful also were further hopes of business tax revision as Treasury Secretary Morgenthau was called before the House Ways and Means Committee to present recommendations for changes.

Motors edged upward despite continuance of the Detroit strike which has resulted in layoffs of some 70,000 automotive workers.

Prominent on the rise were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, Allied Chemical and Santa Fe.

Bond Market Quiet

There was fair inquiry for low to medium priced railroad bonds in today's market but interest was restricted in other groups and price changes were narrow.

The high-flying U. S. Government section, leader of the market for some time, felt further light pressure in the wake of Friday's selloff and in the final hour losses up to 5-32 of a point were in the majority.

Rails attracting attention with gains of fractions to more than a point included Western Maryland 5½s, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and St. Paul 5s.

Unchanged to a shade lower were American Telephone 3¼s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Goodrich 6s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

The foreign dollar group showed little change. Buenos Aires 4½s were a major fraction higher.

Sargent Resigns From North Western

CHICAGO (AP)—Fred W. Sargent's resignation from the presidency of the Chicago & North Western Railway and its subsidiaries was announced May 26.

Vice-President Samuel H. Cady reported the veteran chief, president of the road since 1925, had decided to give up the position he had held almost 14 years because of ill health.

Mr. Cady declined to mention the names of any possible successors. The regular meeting of the railroad will be held June 14 in New York.

Mr. Sargent, a native of Akron, Iowa, and a graduate of the University of Iowa, was appointed Solicitor General of the North Western in 1920. He became vice-president and general Counsel in 1923 and assumed the presidency in 1925.

Boston & Maine's April Operating Net Above 1938

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad said April's operating revenue, $380,147.34 or 11.85 per cent higher than that for the like month last year, would have been higher if the recent coal strike had not curtailed coal shipments.

The line reported a deficit of $191,740.78 after fixed charges for April compared with a deficit of $492,089.12 for April, 1938. Operating revenues were listed at $3,588,833.

In comparison with the like month a year ago, the line said freight revenue was up 15.43 per cent, passenger revenue up 3.87 per cent and express revenue up 2.34 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, May 27

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68¼	4.68¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	¶
Belgium—belga	.1702	.1702	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2252	.2252½	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4012	.4035
Holland—guilder	.5370	.5370	‡
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2413	.4537
Norway—krone	.2352	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.20901/2	.4537
Greece—drachma	.00861/4	.00861/4	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0297	.0297	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886	.1886	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0550	.0555	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3650	.3650	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3488	.3488	.6180
Java—florin	.5395	.5395	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5445	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9969	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015†	.2015†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 25 compared with corresponding date a year ago: Receipts [illegible] $ [illegible].64 ($7,868,808,221); expenditures $24,[illegible] ($[illegible]37,478,166,28); working balance $2,961,038,499.85 ($2,603,110,292.18); working balance included $2,293,098,577.59 ($2,022,845,532.91); customs receipts for month $21,016,933.92 ($19,153,023.18); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,014,094,893.77 ($5,438,126,652.67); expenditures $8,199,904,391.53 ($6,688,422,512.09); emergency expenditures included $2,811,844,548.32 ($1,896,034,166.96); excess of expenditures $3,185,809,497.76 ($1,250,295,859.42); gross debt $40,277,622,348.72 ($37,417,806,583.32). Increase over previous day $37,185,835.99. Gold assets $15,931,900,241.25 ($12,910,715,455.51).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	61½	61½	61½	M'y26
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	35	35	35	M'y25
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'y19
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	7	53	51¾	53	+ ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8⅜	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	M'y25
19	9	Alleg pr pf	3	12	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	14	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	166½	166½	166½	+1½
13½	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	M'y26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y26
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	64	64	64	M'y26
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	5	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	— ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y25
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y26
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	M'y25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅝
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	M'y26
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	2	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	3	38¾	37	38¾	+1¾
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	4	90	89½	89½	
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	172⅞	172⅞	172⅞	M'y25
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	21	23½	22⅞	23	+ ½
55	32	Am Car pf	2	39⅜	38½	38⅜	+1⅞
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y15
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120¾	120¾	120¾	M'y24
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	7	7	7	— ½
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y26
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
6	4¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	10	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	14	19⅜	18⅜	19¼	+ ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y24
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	8	4½	4½	4½	M'y26
34⅞	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
47¼	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	47	47	47	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	4	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22	22	22	+ ½
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	12	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ¾
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	53	53	53	+1¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	7	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ½
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ½
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	M'y26
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	5	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf(2¼k)	3	40	39⅜	39⅝	M'y26
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	16	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	21	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y26
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	5	43¾	43¼	43½	
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	137½	137½	137½	+ ½
67	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	67	67	67	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	47	25¾	24½	25½	+1¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11	11	11	M'y26
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	M'y25
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	90	89⅞	90	+ ½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	1	164½	164	164½	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	80¼	80¼	80¼	M'y26
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	82¼	81⅜	81¼	+ ½
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153¼	153	153¼	M'y26
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	5	10	10	10	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	M'y25
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	4½	4½	4½	M'y26
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	33½	33½	33½	M'y26
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5	5	M'y26
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	5	26½	26	26½	M'y17
36¼	20¾	Anaconda(½g)	35	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	M'y26
20⅞	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	8	21	20⅜	21	+ ¼
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y26
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	M'y25
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y26
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	10	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y26
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	8	7¾	7⅞	M'y26
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73	73	73	M'y19
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	1	32	32	32	M'y24
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	31	30¼	29⅝	30	+1¼
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	1	64½	64½	64½	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7	7	7	M'y18
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	13	13	13	M'y25
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	12	20¾	20¼	20¾	M'y26
110⅛	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	110⅛	109¾	110⅛	M'y24
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	44½	44½	44½	M'y26
66¾	51	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	52	51	52	M'y25
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y25
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y12
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y23
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	17	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	40	12¼	11¾	12	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	22	22	22	
21½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
100	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	M'y24
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	+7
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	4	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	2	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
52⅞	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	M'y18
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y26
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	41	58½	57⅜	58⅛	+ ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	108½	107	108½	M'y26
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y24
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	1	11	11	11	M'y26
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	7	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	2	22	22	22	
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	19	19	19	M'y26
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	12	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
32	18¾	Borg-War (⅓g)	10	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y26
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	9	7	7	7	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (⅛g)	11	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
39½	31	Briggs & Str(3)	1	39	39	39	+1
4⅜	2	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	48	48	48	
4¾	2	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y23
3⅞	2	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	9½	9½	9½	M'y26
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	40	40	40	M'y26
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	10	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
36	31⅛	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅞	9⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	5	5	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
16¾	11¼	Burr Add .20g	8	13⅞	13¼	13½	M'y26
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y25
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7	7	7	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20	20	20	M'y26
4¼	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	M'y25
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	14	14	14	M'y26
C							
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	3	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ½
51½	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	4	51½	51½	51½	M'y 5
2⅛	⅝	Calahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	8	11¼	11	11¼	M'y25
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	14	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	31	31	31	M'y26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y26
20¼	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y25
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	3	83	82¼	82¼	M'y26
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	12	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅜
107½	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'y25
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20	20	20	— ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	3	3	
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y26
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	11	38½	38¼	38¼	M'y26
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	8	21½	21	21⅛	M'y25
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	2	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	9	34¼	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	88¼	88¼	88¼	M'y23
25½	17¼	ChesCorp(1.20g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y16
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y16
3¾	1½	Chi & N West	4	½	½	½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y25
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	½	½	½	M'y24
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	M'y24
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅜
1½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y25
1⅛	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y26
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y24
48¼	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	M'y16
¾	⅜	Chi, Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y12
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	11	11	11	M'y26
13⅛	7	Childs Co	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	41	69⅞	69	69⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	6	14	13⅝	14	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	1	20	20	20	
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	M'y26
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	+ ¾
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¼g)	15	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ½
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	5	126½	125½	126	M'y26
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	M'y26
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	3	15⅛	15	15	
105	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y25
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y26
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15½	15	15½	M'y26
20¼	14	Col Br A (.60g)	6	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	6	20⅜	20	20	M'y25
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	10	10	10	
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	2	27	26	26	M'y25
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	12	90	89	90	M'y26
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	M'y25
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
110	106	Comi Tcvpf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	M'y22
13¾	9¾	Comi Solvents	1	11	11	11	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	25	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	1	59¾	58¾	59¾	
28¼	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	15	28¼	28¼	28¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y25
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	5	22	21½	21½	— ½
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	9	7	7	7	M'y26
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	13	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	9	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ½
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y19
12⅛	8¼	Consol Fpf (½k)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	16	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
3¼	1⅝	Con R R Cuba pf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y17
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	M'y24
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	M'y 3
97⅛	93⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	96⅜	96¼	96¼	M'y12
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	M'y26
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'y26
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96½	96½	96½	M'y26
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	10	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅞
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	3	114¾	114¾	114¾	M'y24
10⅜	5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Fixing of Loan Level on Wheat May Aid Prices

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—The 1939 wheat crop, harvesting of which will be in full swing in June, has a new prop to bolster its price per bushel at a higher level than last year.

This support, a loan valuation at market in the neighborhood of 80 cents in Chicago, already has come into play as a trade factor. Market experts pointed out, however, that fixing of a loan level does not mean that prices cannot go below it.

Last season, for example, Chicago wheat sold down to 61 cents a bushel in the futures pit whereas the loan value of deliverable grades here was 75 to 77 cents. Current futures prices are 3 to 5 cents higher than a year ago.

The loan rates, announced almost two months earlier in the season than last year, are on the average about 2 cents per bushel higher to the farmer and in some cases at terminal markets range 3 to 7 cents higher. They are about on a par with spot quotations at the various markets, although in instances current cash wheat prices range higher. Generally speaking, however, futures prices are still below the loan rates.

Grain market experts expressed belief the rates might encourage holding of grain in store, although it was pointed out that less than 10 per cent of the 1938 crop went into loan when market prices were below the rates. Out of 85,000,000 bushels of 1938 wheat stored, 25 per cent had been repossessed up to May 10 by farmers through payment of loans plus interest—an operation encouraged by a recent 10 cent upturn in wheat due largely to damage reports to the 1939 crop.

SEC Registrations Increase Sharply During Past Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Registrations with the Securities Commission in April covering intended issuance and sale of securities amounted to $235,667,000, compared with $62,280,000 in March and $91,289,000 in April, 1938.

The Commission said 31.7 per cent of the net proceeds of the proposed issues was for new plant and equipment.

Nearly 95 per cent of the securities was accounted for by the registrations of five companies.

They were the National Steel Corporation, 3 per cent bonds and ½ per cent to 2½ serial notes, $64,500,000; the Gatineau Power Company, 3¾ per cent bonds, $61,381,000; the Texas Corporation, 3 per cent debentures, $40,400,000; the Eastman Kodak Company, common stock, $28,699,000, and the Commonwealth Edison Company, 3½ per cent convertible debentures, $25,283,000.

Common stock registrations totaled $34,936,000 and preferred stock $2,619,000.

Sharp Decrease In Auto Output

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated this week's production of automobiles at 67,740 units, attributing the decline from last week's 80,145 units mainly to the closing of Chrysler Corporation plants because of a strike at the Briggs Manufacturing Company.

Assemblies this week a year ago totaled 46,120 cars and trucks.

A further decline next week is expected regardless of the strike status because of seasonal influences and shortened schedules in all plants due to the Memorial Day holiday.

New Haven Shows Large Decline in April Deficit

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reported a deficit of $422,788 for the month of April and a total deficit for the first four months of 1939 of $1,664,913.

The railroad reported a deficit of $1,208,700 in April of 1938 and a total four-month deficit last year of $4,806,112.

Gross revenues last month were $6,743,596, an increase of 13.4 over April of 1938, with freight revenue 22.3 per cent higher and passenger revenue 2.5 per cent higher.

The report showed a net railway operating income of $513,754, an increase of $668,659 over April, 1938.

Boston Stocks

May 27

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	43	43	43	40c
..	Am Pneumt pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
8.75	Bos & Albany	75⅝	74½	75⅝	74
8.00	Bos Edison	145	145	145	144¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	49	49	49	49¾
..	Bos & M st B pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
..	Bos & M st C pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
..	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
..	East M SR 1 pf	73	73	73	72¼
..	East Mass adj	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
..	Eastern SS	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1.00	Employers Gr	20½	20½	20½	20½
.60b	Loew's Boston	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
..	Maine Cent pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
.25a	Narr Rac A	5¾	5	5¾	5
6.00c	N E T & T	112	111¾	111¾	111¾
..	Torrington	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	81¼	81	81	80⅞

Maine Central Cuts Deficit

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported a deficit of $17,807, after fixed charges, for April as compared with a deficit of $72,822 for the same month a year ago. For the first four months this year the road has earned net income of $98,449, as against a deficit of $214,400 for the corresponding period in 1938.

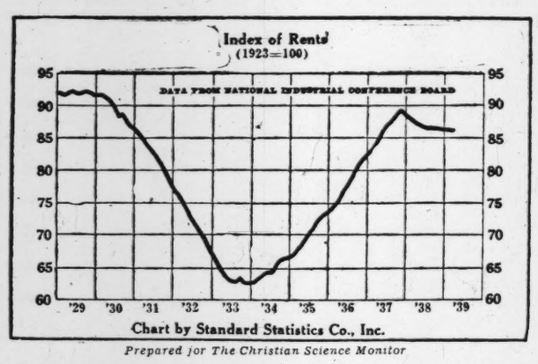
Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	82.0b			82.0
October	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
December	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.9

bBid.

Index of Rents Shows Slight Recession From Peak of 1937



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The National Industrial Conference Board index of rents has receded a trifle from the peak reached some 16 months ago and is some 86 per cent of the 1923 base period and about 6 per cent under the 1929 level.

Drop in Cattle Prices Features Livestock Market

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A general decline on all slaughter cattle featured the week's trade, even specialty steers sharing in a downturn from which nothing escaped. Hogs also worked lower but staged a slight rally after midweek, while the fat lamb trade was featured by a set of slow moving markets throughout the period.

Prime steers at $13.50 on the Chicago market were comparable with recent $14 offerings, top hogs fell below $7 for the first time in more than four years, while spring lambs topped at $10.75 with best old crop wooled offerings at $9.50.

Although yearlings and light steers sold more dependably than others, even these preferred groups sold off 24-40c at Chicago. Meanwhile, heavy bullocks lost 50-75c and found a narrow outlet at the decline.

Aside from the specialty steers at $13.50, theer was little above $11.25, although a few loads sold up to $11.75. Best light steers stopped at $11.60, with top yearlings at $10.85. Heifers sold off 25c and cows followed with a 15-25c downturn. Sausage bulls dropped to a $7 top and vealers took a 50-75c price cut.

Hog prices were definitely on the downgrade until late in the week, and then the reaction was limited to minor proportions. Starting the week with a peak of $7.10 at Chicago, the outside price slipped to $6.90 at midweek, the lowest point registered in more than four years.

While Chicago prices were little changed during the week, buyers had trouble in filling orders for strictly good and choice offerings suitable for a discriminating trade. Old crop wooled lambs sold up to $9.50, shorn lambs $9.15, and a few native springers reached $10.75. California spring lambs topped at $10.50, bulk, $9.50-$10.25.

Power Output Up 10 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended May 20 totaled 2,170,496,000 kilowatt hours, only slightly below 2,170,750,000 in the preceding week, but 10.3 per cent more than 1,967,807,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The decline from last week, though small, was against the usual seasonal trend. Hence the Associated Press index of production, based on 1929-30 as 100, dropped to a new low for the year at 112.3 from 113.2 in the preceding week. A year ago the index, which is adjusted for seasonal and long-term movements, stood at 103.8.

Wallace Criticized On Proposed Subsidy For Cotton Exports

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A farm publication editor and two cotton shipper association officials vigorously criticized Secretary Henry Wallace's proposed export subsidy to move surplus cotton to foreign consumers at prices below those prevailing in domestic markets.

T. C. Richardson of Dallas, Texas, editor of Farm and Ranch, declared that the plan was a "temporary shot in the arm" which would "make matters worse when its effect wears off."

Mark Anthony of Dallas and C. W. Butler of Memphis, President and Chairman, respectively, of the National Affairs Committee of the American Cotton Shippers Association, added objections.

"There is a growing suspicion that President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace have been insulated from the thoughts of the country," Mr. Richardson said. "It is possible that bureaucratic processes have prevented them from getting a true conception of conditions."

He urged adoption of a plan to subsidize domestic manufacture of lower grades of cotton "to use up larger quantities of shorter staples."

Asserting the plan would place one man (Secretary Wallace) in control of the price of all cotton produced in the United States, Mr. Anthony charged that the Cabinet member had "completely reversed his view of the export subsidy since his address at Fort Worth last fall."

Socony-Vacuum Net 35 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite an increase in gross business, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. earnings for the first four 1939 months ran about 35 per cent under the like period a year ago, J. A. Brown, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

"We hope we will do better as we go along," Mr. Brown said. "The industry is not receiving prices for its finished products commensurate with crude oil costs and costs of operation. Volume is somewhat better than for the similar period last year, and we hope it will continue and that there will be a pick-up in earnings."

Asked about dividend prospects for the rest of this year, the Socony-Vacuum President said if conditions continue as at present, it would "seem reasonable" that the same dividend would be paid in the fall as was paid a year ago.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

NEW YORK (AP)—A. G. Spalding & Bros., sporting goods manufacturer and distributor, reported for three months ended April 30 profit of $206,263 before allowance for income taxes compared with a net loss of $128,648 in the comparable period last year.

Railroad Earnings

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

	1939	1938
April gross	$11,310,964	$10,861,480
Net operating income	230,192	190,733
Four months' gross	43,993,378	43,225,764
Net operating income	222,524	*2,458,447

Central of New Jersey

April gross	$2,743,276	$2,275,971
Net operating income	105,198	15,864
Four months' gross	10,336,668	9,353,668
Net operating income	136,091	179,816

Chicago Great Western

April gross	$1,397,522	$1,339,498
Net operating income	74,650	*24,206
Four months' gross	5,629,605	5,352,666
Net operating income	143,960	*353,921

Chi., Rock Island & Pac.

April gross	$5,807,818	$5,746,880
Net operating deficit	230,396	678,990
Four months' gross	23,718,351	23,760,261
Net operating income	290,050	*924,444

Chicago, St. Paul, Minn & Omaha

April gross	$1,199,797	$1,163,295
Net operating deficit	86,517	53,348
Four months' gross	4,927,724	4,886,964
Net operating deficit	439,963	308,822

Florida East Coast

April gross	$996,203	$1,303,505
Net operating income	175,324	410,013
Four months' gross	4,671,989	5,210,215
Net operating income	1,292,745	1,716,369

Great Northern

April gross	$5,728,513	$4,986,521
Net operating income	528,368	32,432
Four months gross	21,083,363	18,794,219
Net operating income	64,278	*1,132,277

Gulf, Mob. & Northern

April gross	$567,966	$538,404
Net operating income	100,195	62,445
Four months' gross	2,154,813	2,187,725
Net operating income	332,949	192,584

Missouri Pacific

April gross	$6,062,401	$5,783,331
Net operating income	29,234	*110,239
Four months' gross	25,216,507	24,883,315
Net operating income	1,089,388	538,072

Gulf Coast Lines
(Missouri Pacific)

April gross	$1,441,156	$1,447,801
Net operating income	340,813	338,963
Four months gross	6,177,025	6,097,174
Net operating income	1,700,617	1,518,766

International-Great Northern
(Missouri Pacific)

April gross	$937,802	$966,341
Net operating deficit	88,286	110,655
Four months' gross	3,747,568	4,041,728
Net operating deficit	284,485	211,310

Minneapolis & St. Louis

April gross	$656,921	$675,812
Net operating deficit	38,673	*12,521
Four months' gross	2,626,222	2,639,908
Net operating income	93,291	69,644

Missouri-Kansas-Texas

April gross	$2,208,687	$2,091,394
Loss bef adj bd int	332,444	481,844
Four months' gross	8,714,667	8,590,067
Loss bef adj bd int	1,312,621	1,578,881

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis

April gross	$1,216,833	$1,104,199
Net operating income	121,278	126,017
Four months' gross	4,942,731	4,427,009
Net operating income	677,474	325,075

Northern Pacific

April gross	$4,676,591	$4,211,059
Net operating income	270,949	71,141
Four months' gross	17,201,519	15,698,105
Net operating income	436,835	*279,121

Pennsylvania

	1939	1938
April gross	$29,393,148	$27,919,068
Net operating income	3,714,452	3,382,764
Four months gross	125,083,368	110,823,199
Net operating income	17,443,166	11,109,958

St. Louis-San Francisco

April gross	$3,521,076	$3,352,811
Net oper. deficiency	34,035	52,803
Four months' gross	14,064,459	13,775,369
Net oper. deficiency	175,240	782,752

Seaboard Air Line

April gross	$3,927,634	$3,829,633
Net oper. income	347,174	341,691
Four months' gross	16,039,219	15,043,504
Net oper. income	1,503,811	1,080,349

Southern

April gross	$7,590,604	$7,081,822
Net oper. income	1,300,506	819,807
Four months' gross	30,713,880	27,958,541
Net oper. income	5,051,621	2,164,648

Alabama Great Southern
(Southern)

April gross	$611,246	$523,591
Net oper. income	136,596	87,892
Four months' gross	2,382,797	1,966,840
Net oper. income	467,900	278,363

Cinc., New Orleans & Tex Pac
(Southern)

April gross	$1,424,206	$1,205,655
Net oper. income	356,071	274,851
Four months' gross	5,790,219	4,707,567
Net oper. income	1,569,700	1,009,449

Union Pacific

April gross	$12001,417	$10,363,249
Net oper. income	707,011	572,862
Four months' gross	46,223,758	40,645,178
Net oper. income	3,177,311	2,655,285

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.67	—.35	—.08
Today's close*	136.76	28.13	23.62
Previous close	136.09	27.78	23.54
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

British Empire 1938 Cotton Crop Exceeds '37 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — The cotton grown in the British Empire (excluding India) during last year amounted in quantity to 859,800 bales, valued at £9,512,350, as against 831,400 bales, valued at £10,751,175 in 1937, according to the 34th annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association.

"International tension has had a disturbing influence on commerce and industry; yet notwithstanding the unsettled political and economic conditions which have prevailed, and which have given a setback to any improvement in the textile industry, the outcome of the Association's operations during the year may be regarded with some measure of satisfaction, and it is gratifying to record that the total production in Empire fields shows an increase over the production in 1937," the report points out.

"This is largely the result of a new record crop in Uganda, the highest quantity so far produced in the history of the Protectorate, and the highest figure of production in any of the new Empire fields in a single year.

Prices Lower

Representing an increase of 35,350 acres as compared with 1937, the area under the control of the British Cotton Growing Association (Punjab), Ltd., was 191,589 acres in extent. The condition of the cotton farmer in India has considerably worsened owing to the fact that prices reached lower levels than in the preceding season.

Production of Sea Island cotton rose by 1,407 bales in the West Indies last year. The total area planted was 15,887 acres, and the production was equivalent to 5,501 bales of 400 pounds each, as against 4,094 bales in 1937.

In the northern provinces of Nigeria, where there is keen competition for the crop on behalf of the important local weaving industries which flourish in Nigeria itself and in the adjoining French territory, only 25,422 bales were purchased for export, as compared with 41,770 in 1937.

Kenya Colony reported a decreased crop for the first time for some years. The production was returned as equal to 20,910 bales, as against 22,166 in 1937. Exports reached 12,249 bales of 400 pounds each, valued at £104,115, compared with 17,797 bales in 1937. Because of low prices and unfavorable growing conditions, prospects for this year's crop are not too favorable.

Uganda Large Producer

Retaining its position as the foremost of the new cotton fields of the Empire, Uganda accounted for 417,100 bales, or 78,000 bales above any previous figure. The cotton exported was valued at £840,000 less than that of 1937, but was £100,000 larger than that of any other recent year. The area planted was 1,736,900 acres, or 250,262 acres more than in 1937. The prospect before the next crop is not so good owing to late rains and late planting.

Reduced planting and unfavorable weather conditions largely accounted for a slump in production in Tanganyika from 61,783 bales to 44,249 bales. Exports amounted to 49,675 bales, valued at £380,304.

Exports from Nyasaland rose from 11,572 bales in 1937 to 17,134 bales last year.

In the Union of South Africa production only reached the equivalent of 1,132 bales, as against 3,397 bales in 1937. A serious drought and the low prices resulted in a smaller acreage being planted, while commereial cotton production in Rhodesia is still negligible.

The actual production in the Sudan was equivalent to 331,540 standard bales of 400 pounds as against 332,856 bales in 1937.

U. S. Gold Imports Continue to Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports dropped again to $86,365,218 in the week ended May 19.

The amount was about the same as two weeks previous, after the intervening week had jumped gold arrivals to $160,319,093.

The latest week's imports included $61,075,437 from England, $9,408,812 from the Netherlands, $3,920,427 from Canada, and $5,469,540 from Japan.

Silver imports dropped slightly in the week to $1,000,610, including $622,430 from Mexico, and $145,810 from Peru.

Exports included $8,369 of gold and $20,709 of silver.

Baldwin Locomotive Shows Increase in April Orders

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of April orders received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries including the Midvale Company, amounted to $2,641,764 compared with $1,863,003 in April, 1938.

Bookings for the first four months of the year amounted to $24,270,797, compared with $10,667,080 in the like period last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.4	106.4	106.4
1	3¼s '45-43	110.26	110.26	110.26
1	2⅝s '51-48	109.18	109.18	109.18
5	2½s '53-49	106.23	106.23	106.23
2	3s '55-51	111.28	111.28	111.28
1	2⅞s '60-55	109.3	109.3	109.3
2	2¾s '59-56	107.30	107.30	107.30
3	2¾s '65-60	107.2	107.2	107.2

Home Owners' Loan

5	2¾s '49-39	100.13	100.13	100.13
6	3s '52-44	109.8	109.8	109.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000		High	Low	11:50
11	Alleghany cv 5s '49	67¾	67⅝	67¾
3	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
30	Am & For P5s 2030	63	63	63
3	AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	103	102¾	102¾
1	Am T&T 3¾s '66	109½	109½	109½
6	Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1	AnacondaCop 4½'50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
21	Arm Del 4s'57	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
3	Arm Del 4s'55	99½	99⅜	99½
3	AT&SF 4s'95	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	AT&SF aj 4s '95	93½	92¾	93½
3	ACL cit 4s'52	58¾	58¾	58¾
3	AC Line 4½s'64	57¼	57¼	57¼
4	AC Line 5s'45	67	66¾	67
6	Atl&Dan 1st4s'48	40½	40½	40½
6	B&O rfg 6s'95	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
21	B&O 1st 5s'48	63	62½	63
2	B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	62	62	62
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	20½	20½	20½
2	B&O 5s '96 F	20¾	20¾	20¾
5	B&O 5s 2000 d	21	21	21
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
11	B&O 1st 4s'48	61⅜	61	61⅜
8	BellTPa 5s '48B	117	117	117
1	BellTPa 6s'60c	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105⅛	105	105⅛
16	Bost&Me 5s '55	33⅛	33	33⅛
1	BklyManTr 4½s'66	76½	76½	76½
1	BklyQC&SBcn5s'41	38½	38½	38½
1	BklyUGas 5s'45	111¾	111¾	111¾
21	Bkly U Gas5s'50	93¼	93¼	93¼
20	BklyUGas 5s'57b	104	103¾	103¾
1	BufGenEl 4½s'81	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1	Buf R&P 4½s'57	34	34	34
18	Bush Term 5s '55	26½	26	26
50	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99	99	99
10	Can Sou 5s '62	92	92	92
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '53	118	118	118
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	116	116	116
5	Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅞	123½	123⅞
20	Can Pac 5s '54	93	93	93
7	Can Pac 4½s '46	93¾	93½	93¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	84	84	84
10	CanIll E&G 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
19	Cen Pac 5s '60	67	66⅞	67
5	C&O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
10	Chi & Alton 3s '49	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10	CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	99½	99½	99½
12	C&EI 5s '51	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1	C&EI 5s '51 ct	14½	14½	14½
3	Chi Gt West 4s '59	19½	19	19½
11	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	C R I & P 4s'88	12½	12½	12½
2	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	6	5¾	6
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	106	106	106
14	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90	90	90
1	Childs Co 5s'43	72	72	72
2	Cinn Gas&El 3s'66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2	CC&StL 4½s'77	49	49	49
3	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	67	67	67
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1	Columbia G 5s'52 May	102⅜	102⅜	102
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Comwlth Ed cv 3½'53	112½	112½	112½
3	Cnwlth E cv 3½'58 n	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1	Comwlth Ed 4s'81		105 7-32	105 7-32
5	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65		104 7-32	104 7-32
2	Con Ed's 3¼s'46	103½	103½	103½
13	Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9	Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
7	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	111½	111⅜	111⅜
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
9	Consum Pow 3½s '66	109	108⅞	109
2	Container 5s '43	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	Contin'tal Oil2¾s'48	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	59	59	59
7	Del P&L 4¼s '69	105	105	105
5	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	10	10	10
1	Erie rfg 5s '75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4	Erie 1st 4s '96	42	42	42
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	41	41	41
1	FedL&T 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
6	Fed Lt&T 5s '42	102	102	102
6	FirstonT&R3½s'48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Gen Mot Accep3s'46	102½	102½	102½
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	58¼	58¼	58¼
2	Goodrich 4¼s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Goodrich 6s '45	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	77	77	77
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95	95	95
4	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	84½	84½	84½
1	G Bay & W deb B	6	6	6
2	Gulf M & N 5½s '50	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
3	Hockg C 4½s '99	122	122	122
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	74½	74½	74½
1	Hous OilTe¼ 5½s'48	101½	101½	101½
1	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48½	48½	48½
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	45½	46
12	Ill Cen 5s '55	56	56	56
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47⅝	47½	47⅝
2	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	93	93	93
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	59	59	59
8	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62⅞	62⅜	62½
8	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	84½	82⅜	84½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92½	92½
4	Int T&T 4½s '52	65	64⅜	65
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	91½	91½	91½
3	KC Term 4s '60	109⅝	109½	109½
3	Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	54	54	54
2	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	54	54	54
1	Long Isl Gas 3½s '33	108	108	108
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
10	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	L&N 3s '80 StL	84¼	84¼	84¼
11	Maine Cen 4½s '60	46	46	46
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	22⅛	22	22⅛
7	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13½	13½	13½
1	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	13½	13½	13½
8	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3½
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	28	28	28
4	Monongah Ry 4s '60	106¼	106	106
10	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Morris&Co 4½s '77	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
12	Mor & Essex 5s '55	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜
10	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	38½	38¼	38½
5	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41¾	42
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	NEngT&T 4½s '61B	127	127	127
1	N Ont & NE 4½s '52	54½	54½	54½
3	MO Tex&M 5½ '54	30	30	30
4	MO Tex&M 5s '54B	30¼	30	30¼
1	NY & Putnam 4s '93	46½	46½	46½
19	NY C rfg 5s 2013	54	53¾	54
11	NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	49½	50¼
5	NYC cn 4s '98	57¼	57¼	57¼
1	NYC cv 3¼s '52	59	59	59
14	NYC&HR 4½ 2013	50¼	49⅞	50¼
1	NYChc&StL 5½s '74A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	NY Conn&L 4½s '78	48¼	47¾	48¼
3	NY Dock cv 4½s '53	52	52	52
3	NY Edis 3¼s '66	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	13½	13½	13½
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	10½	10½	10½
2	NY Steam 3½s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
12	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	11½	11	11½
3	Norf & W 4s '96	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
6	Nor Am Co 4s '59	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
32	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55⅜	54½	55¼
7	Nor Pac 3s 1997	72	71	72
15	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	42¾	43½
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110	110	110
8	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
2	Pac G&E 3¼s '64	112½	112½	112½
2	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	105⅛	105	105
3	Pen Co 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Pen P&L 4½

Hey, City Youngsters, WPA Camp for You!

NEW YORK, May 27—As summer approaches, plans are being completed by the Works Progress Administration and the Board of Education for activities at 25 play schools and eight day camps for underprivileged children here. For eight weeks, they will participate in a program of "fun, health and growth," joining in congenial games, play-acting, story-telling, and nature work. This is the sixth season.

Under trained leaders, provided at the ratio of one for every 25 children, the boys and girls will be in protected surroundings and will carry on an extension of what they have been doing in public schools during the regular season. This is known as the "activity program," or learning by doing—a plan which gives wide opportunity for individual ability and taste and at the same time seeks to develop consideration of the rights of others.

Trips to outlying parks, museums, to the waterfront, the Aquarium, and market places are made. The older children develop housing projects, study the City's electricity, discover facts about the Fire Department, the Post Office, and filling stations.

Ingenuity triumphs. An old telephone pole, donated by the Telephone Company, makes a totem pole for sure. An orange crate becomes a theater box office. A tin can might be anything from an airplane to a piece of ornamental hammered metal.

And boys and girls? Having entered a camp or a play school, it is only a few minutes before the underprivileged City youngsters become high adventurers, Indian chiefs, daring cow punchers, streetcar conductors, garage mechanics, Shakespearian fairies, song-and-dance teams, or practically anything they wish to be.

After Graduation Problem Solved by Boy Craftsmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The "what to do after graduation" question is being answered by at least one youth organization—the Future Craftsmen of America Guild—whose third annual convention was held here recently. The Guild, which helps boys in vocational schools gain a greater pride and appreciation of their work, and includes some 5,000 boys in 38 states, was founded in Detroit in 1936 by Earl R. Bedell, Director of Vocational Education for Detroit's schools.

With the vast army of students graduated from "general course" curricula in high schools and colleges every year, the number of persons seeking so-called "white-collar" jobs so far exceeds the demand that opportunities in this field appear limited. Thus thousands of pupils ending school with no specific training do not know where to turn.

The Future Craftsmen of America are learning definite crafts—and are being shown that progress and advancement from these fields are just as possible for those who want to go "up to the top" in business and industry as promotion from clerical and similar fields. Though sponsored by adult advisers such as Mr. Bedell and J. Lee Barrett, Executive Vice-President of the Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau, and receiving some financial backing from Detroit industrialists, the Guild actually is run by the boys. An impressive initiation ceremony welcomes newcomers to the group, and social activities are carried on by many of the 38 chapters.

The convention was crowded with activities, including exhibits by schools from several states, music, inspirational and educational talks, a tour of the Chrysler Engineering Laboratories and of Henry Ford's Greenfield Village, plus a number of contests in such activities as drafting, woodworking, automobile starting, welding, printing, electrical work and metal turning. All these contests were timed and were judged on the basis of quality of work, correctness of tools used, and time consumed. In the automobile-starting contest, for instance, several cars were purposely put out of commission by expert mechanics by having the gas line plugged, distributor cap removed, carburetor put out of adjustment, etc. Boys competing were told to start the cars as quickly as possible and have them in perfect running order, after which they were checked by the experts.

During the business session, officers were elected. Edward Kurek of Chicago succeeded Frank Leach of Detroit as National President and Ed Fraley of Bethlehem, Pa., became Secretary. Four Vice-Presidents elected were Robert Mock of Gary, Ind.; Frank Jappel, Detroit; Ross Black, Altoona, Pa., and Carl Toft, Chicago.

Time Out for Some Lively Songs

Works Progress Administration

Children at Bronx Park Day Camp, New York City.

Australian Fliers Inspect U. S. Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—Here to inspect 50 bombing planes ordered for Australian armament, Wing Commander E. C. Wackett is heading a Royal Australian Air Force mission to the Lockheed Aircraft Company plant here until the end of June.

The local order is the first placed in the United States by the Australian Government for military purpose. All are of the Lockheed 14 transport type, now converted to bombing specifications drawn up by the R. A. A. F.

After the inspection tour is completed, the fliers are to inspect the Pratt-Whitney aircraft engine plant at Hartford, Conn., and then sail for Britain to inspect warplanes being built for Australia.

Botanist Predicts Great Arboretum For Puget Sound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Contending that the University of Washington Arboretum will become "the greatest institution of its kind in the world," J. Bert Forbes, botanist of Puyallup, Wash., says that "a more comprehensive representation of the earth's vegetation can be grown on the southeastern shore of Puget Sound than in any other place in the world."

This contention was made, partly because at a point somewhere between Everett and Tenino, Washington, can be found the center of plant distribution for the entire Pacific Coast.

"Botanists have known for over 150 years that within this small area a more comprehensive representation of the earth's vegetation can be grown than in any other place in the world," says Mr. Forbes.

Since comparison is one of the principal sources of information, and hybridization is the greatest method of improvement of plants, it is obvious that the scientific investigation and improvement of plants could be conducted with greater accuracy and dispatch with specimens growing side by side than with specimens distantly separated, the botanist continued. A location "where the greatest number of genera and species could be represented would be the best for such scientific study and development." Thus an establishment of an arboretum on Puget Sound seemed inevitable.

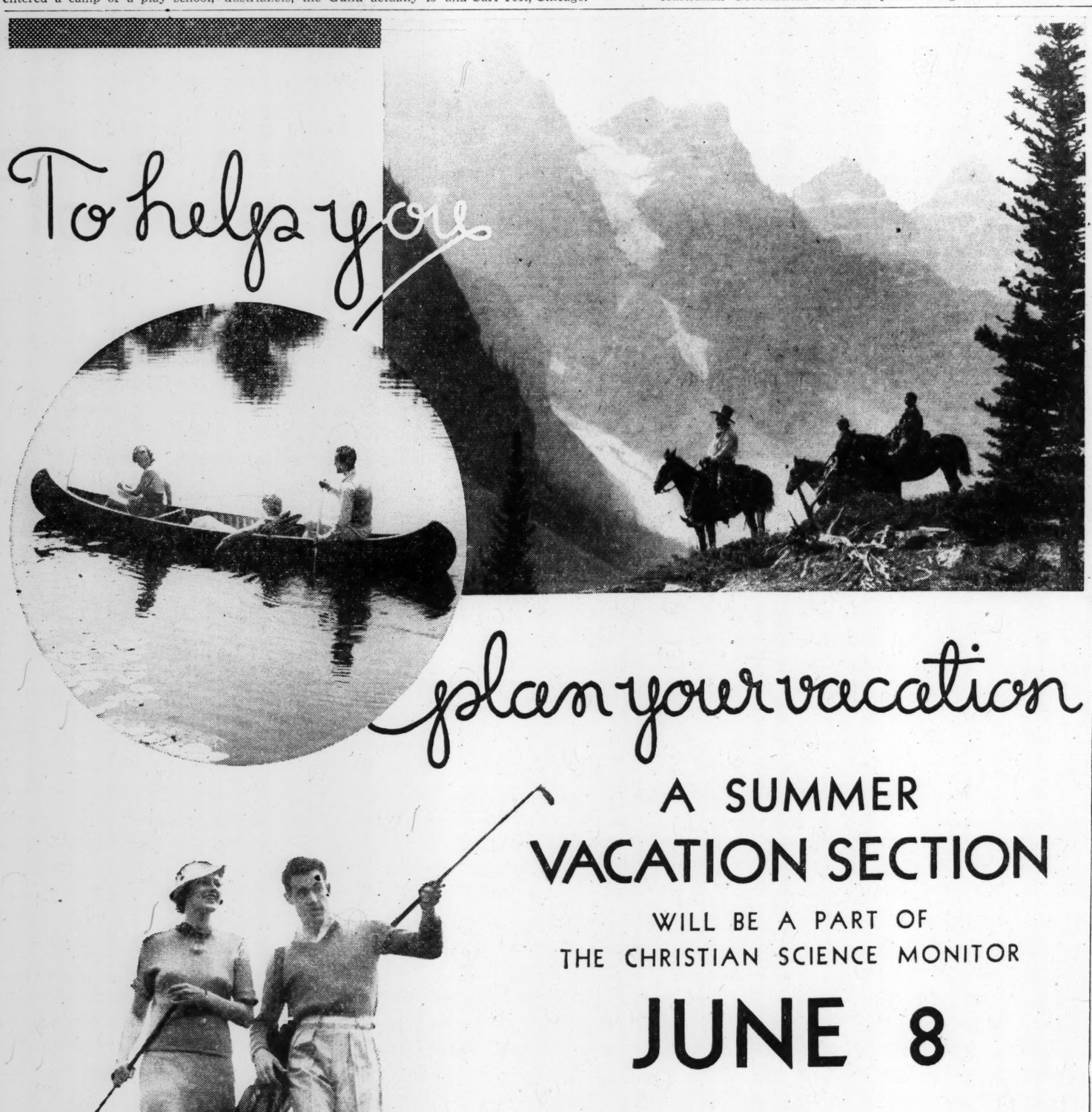
Since the earliest explorations, the botanist said, foreign botanists have collected Pacific Coast plants and sent them to their countries for development. That accounts for the fact that Douglas Fir, one of the outstanding plants of the northwest, is named for David Douglas who collected it at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1824 for the Arboretum at Kew, England. The development and use of Pacific Coast plants by distant Arboreta was extensive and their frank acknowledgments were among the first indications of the unparalleled magnificance of the Pacific Coast flora, Forbes said. With these experiments being conducted in the University Arboretum, with acclimated plants in the midst of climatic conditions which caused their growth, they will become much more comprehensive, he added.

There are still hundreds of undeveloped plants in the Pacific Coast states, according to Forbes, which have decorative and economic values unknown to all but a few who have lacked the facilities for their development. These facilities, he showed, can be supplied by an aboretum.

Campus Subscriptions Aid Students in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Contributions from American students have enabled 75 per cent of Chinese students to continue in schools of the Far East despite a 93 per cent drop in China's normal educational facilities, the Far Eastern Student Service Fund announced. Nearly $15,000 has been raised by the fund on 217 college campuses in this country, the announcement says.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plan your vacation
A SUMMER
VACATION SECTION
WILL BE A PART OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JUNE 8
You get the added enjoyment of anticipation from your vacation, when you plan it carefully in advance by consulting Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. The June 8 issue of the Monitor will contain a section filled with news and advertising particularly helpful to those who look forward to an unusual vacation this year.

Citizens Traffic Aids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Citizens here have not thrown upon their Government the entire responsibility for making highways and streets safe. Through their own privately supported organization, known as the Traffic Safety Council of Metropolitan Cincinnati, they have worked hand in hand with the Department of Safety, giving the city the benefit of research and of planned education.

The municipality, in turn has given the Council an office in the City Hall, appropriating funds for use in educational campaigns, and inviting study on pressing highway traffic problems.

Through the efforts of the Council, the City has passed a compulsory inspection ordinance, and work is about to start on a permanent inspection bureau by which every motor vehicle in the City will be required to undergo inspection twice a year.

By education and publicity, the Council has spread its message into every quarter of the city. It was responsible for the inauguration of traffic safety courses in the schools. It secured the cooperation of 64 suburban moving picture theaters in the regular showing of safety films. It has sent police officers into the schools to give talks and show films.

Three different radio programs have been adopted in this year's scedule. One pertains to the presentation of an orchid to the week's safest driver.

The Council reaches careless drivers under a plan in which the police stop all minor violators, taking their names for record on their licenses, issuing a verbal warning and handing them Safety Council pamphlets.

In addition, the Council has helped the police to organize bicycle clubs in the several school districts. Members are taught safe bicycling rules and sign a pledge to obey them. Members also have their wheels inspected and are given the same recognition as safe motorists.

First Baseball Stamps Printed by Government

WASHINGTON (AP)— First printings of a special stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of baseball came from the presses May 26.

At ceremonies attending the "first run," Postmaster General Farley pressed a button to start the presses turning; the stamp, depicting a sandlot baseball game, will go on sale first June 12 at Cooperstown, N. Y., where Abner Doubleday is credited with having founded the game.

Former Mayor Graduates From City High School

SHINNSTON, W. Va. (AP)—Former Mayor Troy M. Gillum has put away his newly won high school diploma and says he may go to college. He was graduated in his son's class.

While son Paul attended daily classes, the father, a railroad station agent, for four years took his high school subjects by correspondence. He showed up only for final examinations.

France

(Continued from Page 1)

erally framed along lines which are more acceptable to the Right. While there are exceptions in both camps, enthusiasm for an active policy of resistance to Hitler in Eastern Europe, and especially for the close association with Russia which would make this policy feasible, is more pronounced among the parties which are most disposed to criticize the internal measures of the Daladier Cabinet.

One important point to be considered before accepting too unreservedly the idea that the decree-laws are an inevitable prelude to dictatorship, is that France today has neither a leader nor a party strong enough to pretend to absolute power. The members of the present Cabinet are typical, middle-of-the-road French politicians. They do not always see eye to eye with each other, and no one of them is credibly associated with the idea that he is called on to save the nation through establishing a dictatorship. So the door still remains at least ajar for a retreat from the system of government by administrative decree, if there should be a perceptible long-term relaxation of the international tension.

General Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS FURNISHED APARTMENTS FURNISHED

Adjacent to The Mother Church
FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING SUITES

2 to 4 Rooms
Strictly Modern.
Light and Refrigeration Included.
Conveniently Located.
$42.50 per month AND UP
Ready for Immediate Occupancy
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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, MAINE
Attractive 3-room bungalow, sea side of island on Artists Point. Located 1 mile from village. Comfortably furnished with completely equipped kitchen. Wide screened porch. Hardwood floors, rugs, blankets, comforts, etc. Use of private beach; $125 for season. Sale price, $1500. E. HILLIARD, 102 W. 93rd St., N. Y. C.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

ROLLS developed with dated prints 25c and up, Kodak films 18c and up; we pay return postage; free list and mailing equipment. H. F. H. Co., Box 5, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—Three-story, 8-room house, also kitchen, pantry, bath and store room, 18x100 feet, oil burner, 2 large rear porches, excellent location, furnished or unfurnished. 2209 Callow Ave.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

ATTORNEY retiring will sell office equipment; two-room suite, centrally located; reasonable rent and terms. Box R-29, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
by
AVELYN M. KERR

Communion	60c
Take No Thought for Your Life	60c
When God is on My Side	60c

THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
440J North Sheridan Road
Chicago Illinois

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030.

ROCKPORT, MASS.
Summer cottages near ocean, $2,500, $2,700, $3,000-$35,000. Year-round houses, $1,500-$35,000. References required.
THURSTON AGENCY
20 Pleasant St. Tel. Rockport 834

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Welcome tourists, The Wright Place, 1999 Lundys Lane, Highway 3A—20; near Main St. at stop light; large cross ventilated rooms. Phone 391. MRS. L. WRIGHT, Proprietress.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Sunny Hours Diary," "Strongheart," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EIGHTEEN years successful experience, sales promotion, sales management, advertising, market, research. Modest beginning acceptable where future opportunity exists. Box D-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—Bentley graduate; broad experience, working knowledge Spanish, qualified fill executive position any business organization, go anywhere. Box G-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TRAVELING companion; free to travel; college trained young woman in early twenties; can meet public; excellent credentials. Box P-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Kansas City, Missouri.

SUMMER BOARD

CLIFF INN, MARBLEHEAD
On the waterfront, corner Cliff and Chestnut Streets; veranda dining; rates $3-$5 per day. American plan. Tel. Marblehead 636.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, West Dennis, Mass.—Cottage on lake; pine-grove; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; garage; 2 min. ocean, river. SMITH, Loring Ave., West Dennis, Box 190, or 164-09 32nd Ave., Flushing, N. Y.; Fl. 9-6164.

YOUR HOME THIS SUMMER
ON BEAUTIFUL CAPE COD
Original Cape Cod house, 3 fireplaces, modern kitchen and bath, 4 bedrooms, innerspring mattresses; garage; splendid ocean view, in quaint, restful old Chatham; $600. S. S. Atwood, 4 Ellicott St., Needham, Mass. Need. 0523-J.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive rooms, $1-$1.50 per day; trains met if desired; privately furnished hotel apts. to sub-let. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

KIMBALL ANTIQUE SHOP
Built 1782
offers a fine variety of antiques suitable for wedding presents; fine old silver, Sheffield, furniture and hooked rugs; specializing in useful pieces of fine Victorian plate, priced under $10; gifts that are always appreciated and never duplicated; visit the shop on Route 3, near Woburn Four Corners.
KIMBALL ARMS CO.
221 Cambridge Road, Woburn, Mass.
"A fine antique is a joy to own and a sound investment."

ARTISTS

ART classes in still life and landscape painting during June. Limited number. C. DuMOND, 20 Circle, Marblehead, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

VISITORS TO BOSTON
An experienced young woman with car will be pleased to drive you to points of interest, also to make short calls in or near Boston. Call CENtre Newton 3351 or 2946-W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'38 FORD 60 TUDOR, $425
Trunk, Heater and Defroster
A-1 Throughout—Guaranteed
See HOWARD SCHRAMM
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston—Hub. 7100

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

BATTERY Service, Renting, Recharging, Mohawk Tires. MacLEOD AUTO SUPPLY, 10 Westland Avenue, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE at Sebago Lake, Maine, 5-room furnished bungalow. Box D-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNISHED 6-room cottage, modern conveniences, 8 miles from Portland, Me., Route #1; 1 mile from Sandy Beach. $300 season; $150 August. MRS. H. W. BABB, 67 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.

NEWAGEN, ME.—New 5-room cottage, modern conven., private beach; season rental. C. H. STRATTON, 15 Grace St., Malden, Mass.

NEWPORT, MAINE
Kingsbury's, Lake Sebasticook—2-7 rooms, electricity, running water, screened porches; fishing, boating, swimming; week, month or season; restricted.

WOLFEBORO, N. H.—For rent, camp on Lake Winnipesaukee, 9 rooms, fireplaces, modern conveniences, telephone and electric lights; also private bathing beach. JESSE GOULD, 62 Church St., Winchester, Mass.; tel. 2488-W.

CHORAL ROBES

COLLEGE—Choral or glee club gowns, black poplin, pleated, $4 each. LINDNER, 425-CM Seventh Ave., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD

BY WEEK, or a permanent home for those desiring loving and harmonious atmosphere; booklets, references. FULLER REST, Wellesboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Oquaga Lake, Deposit, N. Y., R. D. 1—Modern conveniences, good beds, home cooking; rate $16.50 to $23 weekly. Open May 26.

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

DOLLS

WANTED—Greiner, Parian, Superior, Chase, etc., originals; not necessarily perfect condition; for reference collection. White Box X-40, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ELEVATORS

Home Lifts and Stair Travelors
Eliminate Stair Climbing
GEO. T. McLAUTHLIN CO
120 Fulton, Boston, Cap. 3760

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY—Antique quilts over 100 years, also modern quilts for sale. 3225 W. Broadway St. MRS. MOSS.

OLD MASTER violin, Carlo Antonia Testore 1732, will relinquish. $300; silver plated Buescher saxophone, E flat, $25; excellent condition. ALFRED HEINIG, 393 Woodbine St., Ridgewood, L. I., N. Y.; tel. Glenmore 5-8677.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ROSECLIFF COTTAGE, on Cape Cod Bay—Unsurpassed view of sea; safe swimming and sailing; cottage artistically and completely furnished; four bedrooms, two fireplaces; garage; long season rental, $1000; short season, $800. SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

MAHOGANY Colonial type dining room set 10 pieces, excellent condition, $100. At DUNN'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 3075 Washington St., Boston. Owners, Box 183, Centerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, neat woman for general housework; small family in lower Connecticut; good cook; references required. Write MRS. C. S. FAIRBAIRN, Harbor View, So. Norwalk, Conn.

SECRETARY—College graduate with at least five years' business experience, wanted by concern located 50 miles from Boston; must have executive ability, be capable Dictaphone or Ediphone operator, willing to change residence; give age, experience, training, salary desired. Box G-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Young married woman interested in short hour work in cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings. CANTERBURY LUNCH, 1 East 44th St., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

HUDSON, MASS.—Will share charming, comfortable home with paying guests; commuting distance from Boston. MRS. M. T. WHEELER, 109 Lincoln St.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SUBURBAN home for rest and study; care if required. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRAINTREE, MASS., Hawthorne Road—7-room modern house, all electric, steam oil heat, screened porch, inside garage; beautifully located; reasonably priced. Ph. Braintree 1297-W.

CAPE COD HOUSE
Fine location in village and in best of repair; 22 miles from Boston; 2 acres more or less with large lawn, all kinds of flowers and shrubs, garden, apples, pears, peaches, plums, asparagus, rhubarb; 7 rooms, 3 fireplaces, large living room, steam heat; price $4500. I have 12 original Cape Cod houses to choose from and my time and automobile is at your service by appointment. F. W. SNOW, Bryantville, Mass. Phone 15.

NEWTON, MASS. bargain; new 6-room single, extra lavatory, playroom with fireplace; foreclosure; assessed $7500, price $6750. Call LAFayette 4348 (Boston) or GRanite 7673 (Quincy).

OLD COLONIAL, 1773, FRANCESTOWN, N. H.—Stockade house, hewn beams, fireplaces, 2 baths, all impr., elec. kitchen, trout pond, $7,950. Also old hill top house, pine paneling, marvelous view. Get photos, or better see now. Inspection invited. MILTON DANA MORRILL, So. Norwalk, Conn.

SHARON Unusual new Cape Cod; special features insulation; automatic oil heat; weather stripped; tiled bath central location—Sharon 569.

CAPE COD BEAUTY
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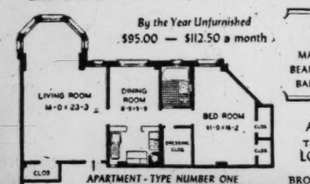

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4 and 5 rm. suites in fireproof bldg. adjoining Fenway. Newly modernized. Tiled bath, shower. House refrigeration. Elevators. A pleasant, quiet home for particular people. 6 minutes to Park St. via Beacon St. subway. Supt., 452 Park Drive, or call Lib. 3297.

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BOSTON, 304 Comm. Ave.—Rooms in spacious residence; exceptional environment, for discriminating guests only. Phone Com. 8441.

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BROOKLINE, 1093 Beacon St., Suite 3—Attractive rooms, tile baths, porch; best location; transients or permanent. Asp. 0306.

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Bestecke Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

FRAU P. DICK
LADIES' HATS
Aeschenvorstadt 21

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STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

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Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
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Corsets
Lingerie Fine

Vegetables Conserves
Primeurs
H. ROHNER A.G.
MARKTPLATZ 4

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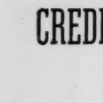

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Zum "RÜDEN"
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Union of South Africa

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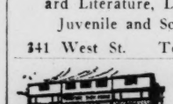

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Union of South Africa

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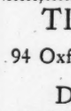

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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

New Whirl and Olde Worlde

Shall we ever see Britishers playing Bumble-pupping in Piccadilly? Or Cambucam at Charing Cross? Perhaps. For these, according to the works of reference, are olde Englishe games, and such is the impact of merrie England on modern society that anything might happen.

The particular society or group of persons which is behind the campaign for a return to the days of merrie England is the National

Import of Olde Worlde Fun on Modern Society

Fitness Committee for Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Wiltshire, and Dorset. This committee concerns itself not only with fitness in the physical sense but fitness in the cultural sense, and rightly considers it fitting that a nation-wide revival of rural sports should begin in Dorset, lovely and legendary county of picturesque villages and hills. As a result, "innocents" who should happen to be in Britain in July are promised inter-village Olympics between Dorset hamlets in the style of days gone by.

It is reported that the games to be revived include "20-over cricket" (a high-speed rural version of the national game), and "relay tennis" (to which a similar description might apply) and outdoor skittles.

Delving into a history of English pastimes to see where this movement might lead, we discovered such intriguingly named sports as bumple-puppy and cambucam, already mentioned (the former being a kind of marbles game and the latter the earliest form of golf), and "outroaring Dick" and "hot hasty pudding eating"—self-explanatory pastimes, which, if cambucam and bumble-puppy are ever played at Charing Cross and Piccadilly, might, we suggest, be played in alternate weeks in Whitehall.

Good Idea

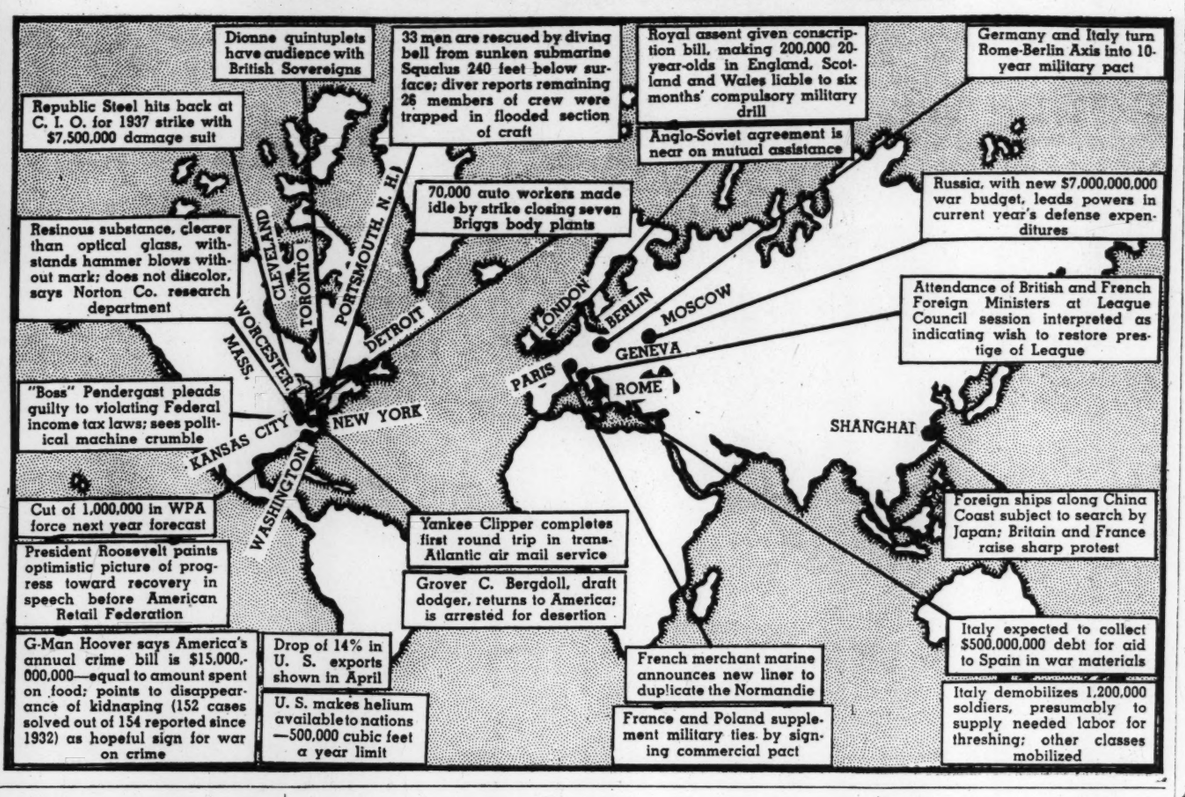
In Britain there is a "save wastepaper campaign." Acton Borough Council found the campaign lagging; and despite every appeal, it continued to lag until some borough official had the happy idea of writing a new appeal in comic verse.

The serious appeals had failed, but this rhyming effort brought home the bacon, or rather the wastepaper and boxes.

The poem was entitled "Ballad of Housewives," and told the tale of a housewife who had the idea of making it her husband's duty to collect his old papers and boxes every Saturday night and put them tidily away. It closed with the following explanation:

"The local authority—business men all—
Sell the whole lot of the dustman's haul,
Lower the refuse disposal cost,
Save raw materials otherwise lost."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dionne quintuplets have audience with British Sovereigns
33 men are rescued by diving bell from sunken submarine Squalus 240 feet below surface; diver reports remaining 26 members of crew were trapped in flooded section of craft
Royal assent given conscription bill, making 200,000 20-year-olds in England, Scotland and Wales liable to six months' compulsory military drill
Germany and Italy turn Rome-Berlin Axis into 10-year military pact
Republic Steel hits back at C. I. O. for 1937 strike with $7,500,000 damage suit
Anglo-Soviet agreement is near on mutual assistance
70,000 auto workers made idle by strike closing seven Briggs body plants
Russia, with new $7,000,000,000 war budget, leads powers in current year's defense expenditures
Resinous substance, clearer than optical glass, withstands hammer blows without mark; does not discolor, says Norton Co. research department
Attendance of British and French Foreign Ministers at League Council session interpreted as indicating wish to restore prestige of League
"Boss" Pendergast pleads guilty to violating Federal income tax laws; sees political machine crumble
Cut of 1,000,000 in WPA force next year forecast
Yankee Clipper completes first round trip in trans-Atlantic air mail service
Foreign ships along China Coast subject to search by Japan; Britain and France raise sharp protest
President Roosevelt paints optimistic picture of progress toward recovery in speech before American Retail Federation
Grover C. Bergdoll, draft dodger, returns to America; is arrested for desertion
Italy expected to collect $500,000,000 debt for aid to Spain in war materials
G-Man Hoover says America's annual crime bill is $15,000,000,000—equal to amount spent on food; points to disappearance of kidnaping (152 cases solved out of 154 reported since 1932) as hopeful sign for war on crime
Drop of 14% in U. S. exports shown in April
French merchant marine announces new liner to duplicate the Normandie
U. S. makes helium available to nations—500,000 cubic feet a year limit
France and Poland supplement military ties by signing commercial pact
Italy demobilizes 1,200,000 soldiers, presumably to supply needed labor for threshing; other classes mobilized
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Little Chauncey

"I've been traveling this way ever since Mater bought a hat with a feather on it."

It's Catching!

There is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humor.—Charles Dickens.

Daily Quotation

IT IS usually not so much the greatness of our trouble as the littleness of our spirit which makes us complain.

—JEREMY TAYLOR

In Lighter Vein

Fair Warning

"My son wants to be an auto racer. What shall I do?"

"Don't stand in his way."

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"How do you like this chimney sweeping job?"

"Oh, it soots me."

Eavesdropper

Uncle George: "So this is the baby, eh? I used to look just like him at that age. What's he crying about now?"

Little Niece: "Oh, Uncle George, he heard what you said."—Dundee People's Journal.

Be Definite, Please

"I want reservations for a trip round the world."

"Yes, Sir. One way?"

Mr. Webster Defines

"What is the typical modern executive?"

"A man who talks golf all morning in the office and business all afternoon on the links."

A Case for the Supreme Court

"Is she progressive or conservative?"

"I don't know. She wears a last year's hat, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's income."

Sunbonnet Sue

Following the Signposts

What is the path of wisdom? To dream with one eye open; to be detached from the world without being hostile to it; to welcome fugitive beauties and pity fugitive sufferings, without forgetting for a moment how fugitive they are.—George Santayana.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Hardys Ride High (MGM)—Latest adventure of the famous movie family. This time they think they have inherited $2,000,000. The prospect has an upsetting effect on them all, except Mrs. Hardy. A rather implausible picture, with the usual good impersonations by the indispensable Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford, and Sara Haden.—Family.

Juarez (Warner)—Historical film based on the struggle of the Mexican President Juarez to free his country from the puppet Emperor Maximilian and the control of Napoleon III of France. Pointed up with modern implications in dialogue and episode. Paul Muni, Bette Davis, Brian Aherne, Claude Rains, Gale Sondergaard, John Garfield.—Adults and young people.

Above-Average Films

Family—"Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol."

Adults and Young People—"Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife,"

Blind Alley (Columbia)—How a psychoanalyst (Ralph Bellamy) tried to free a gangster (Chester Morris) from a recurrent nightmare. His efforts only result in the killing of the gangster by police. Ann Dvorak, Joan Perry, Melville Cooper, Rose Stradner, John Eldridge.—Adults.

Dead Men Tell No Tales (British National)—Murder mystery film with gruesome details but an ingenious plot about the homicides which interrupted the presumably quiet course of an English school. Emlyn Williams has the chief part. Hugh Williams, Marius Goring, Sara Seegar, Lesley Brook.—Adults and young people.

The Edge of the World (Pax)—Semi-documentary film, strikingly photographed, about the inhabitants of a rocky island off the northern coast of Scotland, their losing struggle against natural and economic forces, and their decision to abandon the island. There is a simple narrative, tragic in some of its details; but the story is less important than the camera study.—Adults and young people.

The Gorilla (20th-Fox)—Horror-mystery and comedy with the Ritz Brothers as three detectives who stir up confusions more than they help to solve the complications of the plot. Clutching hands, secret panels, shrieks, sudden appearances and disappearances all find a place. Anita Louise, Patsy Kelly, Lionel Atwill, Bela Lugosi.—Adults and young people.

Winner Take All (20th-Fox)—Comedy about a Montana cowboy who seeks to finance his educational aspirations through prize-fighting. Tony Martin has the part. Gloria Stuart, Henry Armetta, Slim Summerville, Kane Richmond.—Adults and young people.

Women in the Wind (Warner)—Story of an air pilot who is determined to win a derby race for the sake of the prize money needed to pay for an operation for her brother. Kay Francis and William Gargan.—Adults and young people.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

London

The vicar of the Parish Church of St. Helens, Lancashire, recently had a happy idea. He asked the local workers if they would care to bring their lunches to church every Wednesday, and join in a twenty-minute midday service.

There was an enthusiastic response; and now scores of workers regularly listen to the vicar's reading from the Bible as they eat their lunches.

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

For what can war but endless war still breed?—Milton.

No moral end can be obtained by demoralizing means.—Burritt.

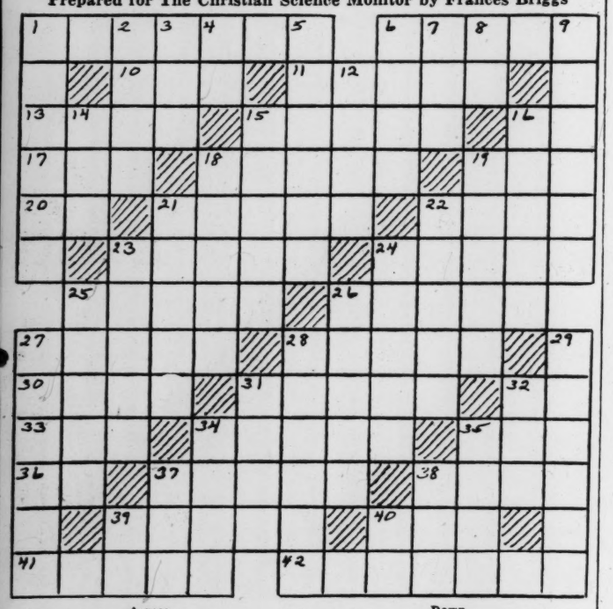
There never was a good war or a bad peace.—Benjamin Franklin.

The true patriot is not he who waves the flag the hardest or boasts the loudest about his country's superiority. Rather the true patriot will work indefatigably for the cause of peace, justice, and freedom, both within the nation and among nations.—Clifford P. Morehouse.

How many of the world's wars have been, as Tennyson says, broad-based upon the people's will? If war is for the benefit of ambitious princes, politicians, agitators and other harpies who usually dominate at a time when organized conflict is impending, it may well be that the decision should be left to them; but if it is for the benefit of the nation—and this is always the guise in which it is presented—is it not just that the judgment of the people should approve the necessity for such a tragic enterprise before they embark upon it?—Allen S. Will.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Walden"?
6—Who was Levitical leader of David's choir?
10—What is a shaped covering for the head?
11—What is name of the rain tree?
13—What is spindle in a shuttle on which spool turns?
15—Who is a Levite of I Chron. 15:20?
16—Treasurer (abbr.).
17—What is a weight used in Burma?
18—What are gratings or gridirons?
19—Would a hapuku have ilns, oars, or buds (sing.)?
20—Near.
21—What former kingdom was annexed to Japanese Empire in 1910?
22—What silver coin would you spend in U. S.?
23—What is a millepore?
24—What Venetian navigator discovered continent of North America in 1497?
25—What are organs of respiration in vertebrates?
26—What affords anchorage and shelter for shipping?
27—What is a shingling mill?
28—Snout of what animal is prolonged into a proboscis?
30—Barn owl of Samoa is called what?
31—What are horizontal parallel strokes of musical staff?
32—What is a measure used in China?
33—What is a city of northeastern Minnesota?
34—If you visited Aarhus, whom would you see?
35—In golf, what is staff of flag marking a hole?
36—What prefix is opposed to "dys"?
37—What are worn by fencers for protection?
38—What would you expect from a mavis?
39—Who wrote "The Outcasts of Poker Flat"?
40—What silver coin would you spend in Peru?
41—What do you call a noteworthy incident?
42—What is a commercial city of Virginia?

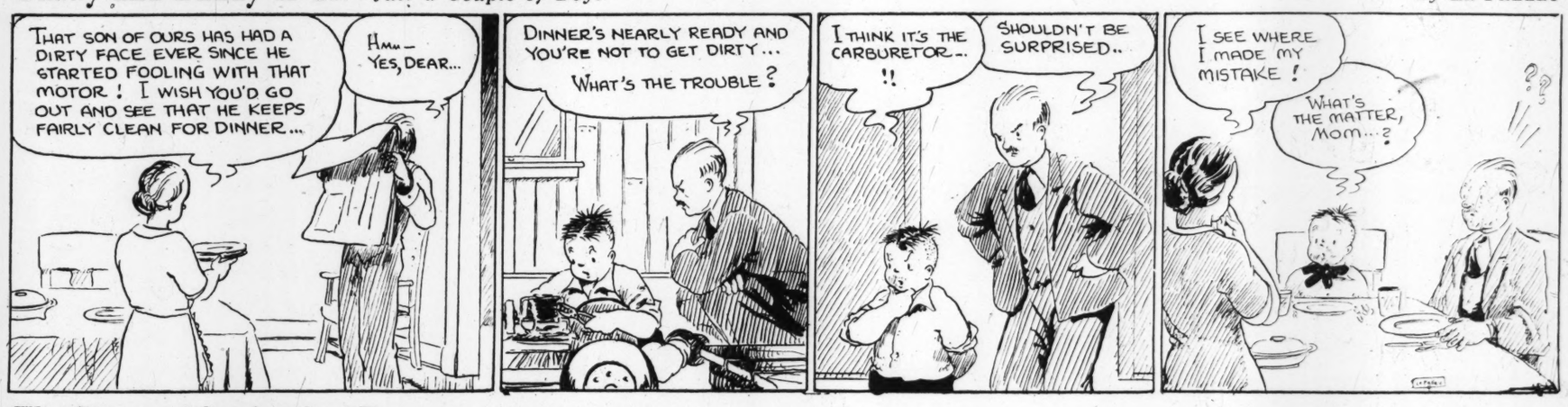
Down

1—Who discovered Tasmania?
2—Where is Massillon?
3—What rodent might be caught by a weazel?
4—What noun suffix occurs in diminutives from the French?
5—Who was a son of Bela and grandson of Benjamin?
6—What is a city of central Iowa?
7—What is another term for salt?
8—Article.
9—What stinging insect is very pugnacious?
12—Which of Verdi's operas was first produced at Cairo in 1871?
14—What is an earthenware ornament for a chimney?
15—What is a textile in tapestry weave?
16—Who was one of seven deacons (Acts 6:5)?
18—What do you call throat of a chimney?
19—What is a thread or threadlike structure or object?
21—What is a valuable East Indian timber tree?
22—Who wrote "Soldiers of Fortune"?
23—What kind of maple has fibers running in wavy lines?
24—What are sleeveless outdoor garments?
25—What is name of an Oceanian palm?
26—What city of Egypt is mentioned in Isa. 30:4?
27—What golden thing did Jason seek?
28—Who would mend kettles or pans?
29—Mowgli was reared in what?
31—What is a unit of ship capacity, either one or two tons?
32—What Hebrew liquid measure is mentioned in Bible?
34—What is an Australian pompano?
35—What game is divided into chukkers?
37—An adult male is what?
38—What was relationship of Sabta to Cush?
39—In speaking of Biblical Nimshi, what pronoun would you use?
40—If you visited Jujuy, you would be on what continent (abbr.)?

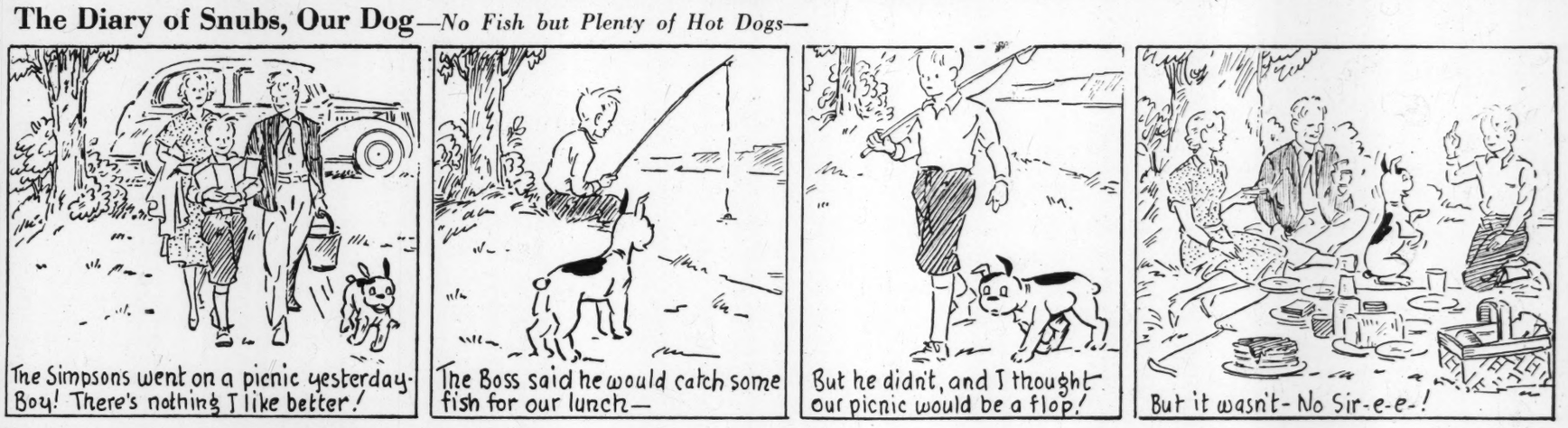
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Couple of Boys*

By LE PELLEY


THAT SON OF OURS HAS HAD A DIRTY FACE EVER SINCE HE STARTED FOOLING WITH THAT MOTOR! I WISH YOU'D GO OUT AND SEE THAT HE KEEPS FAIRLY CLEAN FOR DINNER...
HMM— YES, DEAR...
DINNER'S NEARLY READY AND YOU'RE NOT TO GET DIRTY...
WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?
I THINK IT'S THE CARBURETOR--
!!
SHOULDN'T BE SURPRISED..
I SEE WHERE I MADE MY MISTAKE!
WHAT'S THE MATTER, MOM...?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Fish but Plenty of Hot Dogs—*


The Simpsons went on a picnic yesterday. Boy! There's nothing I like better!
The Boss said he would catch some fish for our lunch—
But he didn't, and I thought our picnic would be a flop!
But it wasn't- No Sir-e-e-!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Should Invent a Way to Get Out*

By THE HAGERS

"WE MUST GET OUT," I QUACKED. "BUT HOW? LET'S TRY A LITTLE REASONING NOW."
I ASKED THE WALL, "IT'S NOT QUITE CLEAR. WHY HAVE YOU LOCKED US UP IN HERE?"
"IT IS OUR CUSTOM TO DETAIN ALL VISITORS IN OUR DOMAIN.
WHEN YOU'VE INVENTED SOMETHING NEW, AUTOMATOWN WILL LET YOU THROUGH."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Good Tax News

It is not often that tax news makes pleasant reading. Of course there is occasionally a rate reduction, though such items have been rare in recent years. Yet there is emerging from Washington some tax news which, even without signifying a decrease in the total amount of revenue to be taken from the American people, bodes well for economic recovery in the United States. It is the news that the Treasury at long last is going to be permitted to offer a program of tax revision in aid of business at the hearings currently being opened by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee.

* * *

The revision can be only in the direction of simplification, since under the circumstances there is evident soundness in President Roosevelt's stipulation that the new levies must yield not less than the old. But by simplification there can be a substantial burden lifted off the backs of business in the preparation of tax returns. And beyond this, while the change may make little difference in the amounts of taxes actually paid by most corporations, the importance of this legislation as a symbol in the relationship between Government and business is out of all proportion to its intrinsic significance.

The grudging permission to go ahead with the plan, as wrung from President Roosevelt under senatorial pressure, does not imply an era of immediate and willing co-operation on the part of the Administration in whatever plans may be advanced on behalf of business. This is perhaps well enough, for while some amendments to the Wagner Labor Act and the Wage and Hour Law, for instance, are desirable, the fundamentals of these statutes should not be sacrificed in the process. What the present passage-at-arms evidently signifies is that Senator Pat Harrison and his moderate Democratic cohorts in the upper house hold a balance of power which can exact some concessions from the White House, as apparently has come about in this case through the mediation of Senator Joseph F. Byrnes.

* * *

The key item of the expected program is an arrangement which would allow the last remaining vestiges of the undistributed profits tax lapse into extinction when that part of the present revenue law expires on December 31. President Roosevelt is understood to have agreed to this when assured that amendments in another section can prevent the tax evasion it was aimed to stop. It should be recalled that this surplus tax was intended to substitute for all other federal taxes on corporations, and if that end is not achieved its continuance can only complicate the structure.

Proposed modification of other portions of the law with respect to allowance of losses as offsets to profits or gains would seem also to be reasonable adjustments. One of these would permit corporations to spread losses over a three-year period; another would remove the present $2,000 limit on capital losses which an individual may deduct as against capital gains. Many persons would be loath to repeal the capital gains tax, as some have urged, but certainly losses should be recognized as well as gains.

On the whole, if the tax revision goes through as now appears probable, the public will naturally look to business and capital to show evidence of the renewed activity which it has been given to believe this legislation would release.

What Are Politics?

In these days before another Presidential election, we hear a great deal about politics and parties, but the largest group of the people continue to consider government as a game in the hands of groups of men called politicians, rather than as a representative affair for which they, themselves, are responsible.

Springing from a Greek word which meant "the rights of a citizen," the term "politics" properly means the art and practice of government. The term "playing politics" is an exact expression when used to designate "politician" in the wrong sense, for it signifies that unscrupulous methods are making a game of government for personal ends, instead of an institution for the good of the governed.

Good representation is the point of great moment in good Democratic government in this hour. Those who are trained thinkers and doers, whose lives commend them as leaders, should stand at the head, and they should be governed by unselfish motives. There is a vast distance between that which is truly political in the genuine sense of the word and the present day political aspects of much human government. But more and more, "politics" is being recognized as a social science rather than as a game. It is being taught in our schools as such, and sooner or later will come to be regarded as a sacred obligation of the citizenry, rather than the business of "running for office."

There is no more important consideration before the people of the United States than the choice of good representatives, from the highest to the lowest political positions. Upon the character and capabilities of our representatives depend the future of democracy. The people elect. Were we to choose our course with greater deliberation and prayer, we should have less to complain of in matters of great and small moment to the welfare of the whole.

Covered-Bridge Comeback

New things are important
To progress, I'm told;
But you take the new things,
And I'll take the old.

Do vanishing covered bridges refuse to vanish? There's a faint hope 'tis true.

Up in New Hampshire where such bridges are as much a part of the landscape as the streams they arch—or as Monadnock and Franconia Notch—the State Highway Department has built a new one over the Contoocook River in the towns of Hancock and Greenfield. It is a real one, too, wooden truss, 88 feet long, and wooden roof. A bridge of this type was carried away by a spring flood, but a flood of petitions for its replacement resulted in a duplicate.

Such news is in happy contrast to the stream of headlines of "Covered Bridges Passing."

In Vermont some are giving way to more modern structures, but others are being repaired and there are still more than a hundred remaining in the Green Mountain State, with more in Pennsylvania, a few in New York, some in Maine and Connecticut, and even one, at least, in California, with no snow—they say—from which to cover the roadway. There may also be others surviving elsewhere.

Fortunately, many more such bridges survive in memory, if not in reality, bridging the present to an historic and happy pioneer past when life was "not agitation and speed." Remembrance of their shelter in winter and cool shade above lapping water in summer will linger longer than the wooden trusses which sometimes lasted a century.

Why were they covered? To protect the timbers, they say, but any country boy who played in one can think of many more enduring reasons. And so can a contemporary poet:

Only the country folk, whose careless
tread
Endears a dusty road, can ever know
The peaceful, clattering joy of rude
planks spread
Above the drowsy creek that gleams
below.

Hail to the comeback of one covered bridge!

In Spite of Themselves

The Thomas Hardy Memorial Room recently opened by Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, in the Dorset County Museum at Dorchester is an exact reproduction of Hardy's study as he left it. Hardy's cap and gown as a Doctor of Literature of Cambridge are flung carelessly over his chair. On his desk lies his old blotting paper. And on a tray are the pens with which he wrote some of his greatest work—"Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "Jude the Obscure," and "The Dynasts."

Critics of the future may come to look upon this room as one of the justifications of their calling. They and their kind have had much to answer for in the past. Through their misunderstanding of Aristotle they put European drama into shackles for hundreds of years. Even today critics cause some eminent authors a great deal of heartburning. They annoyed Galsworthy so much that he could not bear to read them. They annoy Mr. Sean O'Casey even more; for he cannot bear not to read them. They subjected Hardy himself to much finicking rebuke. They accused him, for example, of splitting his infinitives—as though splitting hairs were not worse.

The pen which has "Jude the Obscure" cut into its holder may remind them that it was the growing volume of this criticism that caused Hardy to cease writing novels. It was this that turned his full attention to verse, and his unapproached masterpiece, "The Dynasts." For bringing one of the most eminent of English poets to full recognition of his highest powers, the critics, all unwittingly, deserve some credit.

An American Roster

Social statistics come to hand from all sorts of sources, and for a little light on some of the economic events of the past few years, readers may glance at the list of officers and enlisted men on the submarine Squalus.

There are 59 names in the list. Two of them are Filipino mess boys; one is of Portuguese descent from New Bedford; one is an Italo-American from Amsterdam, N. Y.; one is a Scandinavian from Minnesota; two are rather indeterminate. But the other 52 names are apparently of multi-generation American descent. There are a few Irish names, but more than three-fourths of the list are as "native" as you could find in the Sons of the American Revolution. The varsity football teams in the great universities are not nearly so "native" as the crew of this submarine.

What does it signify? It seems to reflect the economic stresses of the last few years which have forced native-born Anglo-Saxon stock away from the interior of the country, out of the "Dust Bowl," and into any available employment. Some still give "Dust-Bowl" addresses; others give the seacoast towns where their wives live. There's nothing necessarily un-American in the multi-syllable Slavic names so familiar in most American lists and compilations nowadays. But there's not a single one of them on the submarine roster. No doubt this was partly coincidence; but broadly it is a reflection of the migration from the marginal lands and Anglo-Saxon backwaters of the nation. It is well to recognize that this migration is taking place, for it may be profoundly helpful in the assimilation of still lumpy racial groups.

The Bookshelf

The Tragedy of the Czechs

The tragedy of the Czecho-Slovak Republic is one of the great dramas of history. The telling of it, to be adequate, must be great literature. It must plumb the emotional depths of the Czech people and capture something of the faith that buoyed up the race through centuries of adversity, kept them humble in the brief triumph, and turned their grief from despair to renewed determination in the hour of betrayal.

If Maurice Hindus, in his WE SHALL LIVE AGAIN (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3), falls something short of so high a level, his keen observation, ready sympathy, and vivid pen enable him to give an invaluable journalistic view of the Czechs and Slovaks through the fateful year of 1938—probably the first attempt at complete and detailed portrayal of these Slavic races through the period of their martyrdom.

* * *

But one misses the undertones and overtones that have made his pictures of his native Russians startling in their veracity. Among the Czechs he is with a very different people. Their history is less in the open than the history of the Russians, more locked up in the secret recesses of their hearts, and the key to those recesses is not readily offered to an outsider, even to a sympathetic outsider and a fellow Slav.

Mr. Hindus is able to give an impressive picture of the reticent, thrifty, purposeful Czech—almost the antithesis of the loquacious, open-handed Russian—preserving the healthy puritanism of his moral code and so innately self-disciplined that all through the critical days of September the Bohemian cities were models of good order, and even on the night of the fatal Anglo-French ultimatum the only addition to the one policeman usually on night duty at President Beneš's palace, Hradchany Castle, was one extra man sent "to guard the castle in view of the accumulating tension."

We meet these people in their city streets, in their village homes, in the offices of their local and national leaders—Mr. Hindus did not leave a single corner of Czecho-Slovakia unexplored—but behind that unbroken gallery of bright-complexioned faces, with blue eyes and fair hair, one always feels that there is something we do not know. Only as we are taken eastward via the more communicative Slovaks to the poverty-stricken, poet-peasant Ruthenians do we meet them on familiar terms.

* * *

In the dark days of Berchtesgaden, Godesberg, and Munich, when feelings were so wrought up in the intolerable suspense that the mere sight of an infantryman cycling by seemed a sign of action and brought a storm of cheers along the crowded streets, one seems to sense the overstrained emotions through the feelings of the corps of foreign correspondents rather than from the Czech people themselves.

Yet, however Mr. Hindus obtains his effect, it is deeply moving, increasing in intensity until the moment when all hope is lost at Munich and the disillusioned, grief-stricken people stream into the streets chanting the most poignant of all national hymns: "Where is my home? Where is my home?"

Mr. Hindus ends on a comforting note. However much pressure is being put on the Czechs to abjure their loyalty to Huss, Comenius, Masaryk, and Beneš, "the mass of the people have their courage, their heritage, their will to live as Czechs, and the democratic world can count on them in the future as in the past to stand on the side of progress and humanitarianism." H. J. S.

After Many Trips

North . . South . . East . . West

Counting Noses

By Frank L. Perrin

New Dealers and near New Dealers in Washington are enjoying, at least in anticipation, the supposed discomfiture of those of the opposition in Congress who have urged the adoption of some modification of the Townsend pension plan as a political or economic panacea. The stage has been set in the House of Representatives for a formal roll call, not for the purpose of adopting the pending measure, but that those who have pledged themselves to its support be required to stand by or desert their guns. It is intimated that the highways and byways will be crowded by those who would prefer not to vote.

Of course, it is not supposed that all Democrats and New Dealers are violently opposed to the experimental legislation advocated by the Townsendites. But it is a fact, as many of them will probably admit, that they believe the present Administration holds a copyright and letters-patent covering all spending, relief, and public welfare methods. Few, if any, New Dealers promised the voters in their home districts that they, if elected to Congress, would attempt to improve upon the special process so courageously undertaken in March, 1933, and pursued unblushingly and persistently ever since.

In the campaign preceding the congressional elections of November, 1938, it appeared to many of the candidates on the Republican side to be absolutely necessary to espouse some economic or relief expedient that would appeal more strongly to the electorate than the experiments which had been tried. The Townsend plan had already attracted and enlisted a host of enthusiastic followers. There, ready at hand, was Opportunity. Politicians, of whatever party or faith, are opportunists. Their ears are ever to the ground. So why not appeal to an audience already assembled and waiting to be led into the snug harbor of comparative affluence and ease?

The joker which the dominant managing committees of the House have contrived is designed to put the New Deal's enemies to an embarrassing test of sincerity. Support of the pending measure will be demanded by those who insist that they relied, when voting for the successful candidates, upon pledges openly and voluntarily made. They will not be silenced or reassured if they are told that the measure upon which the Congressmen will be asked to vote does not embrace the vital proposals which originally contemplated a return in transactions taxes which would provide $200 every month to be spent by needy recipients.

But it will be insisted, no doubt, that the House measure does reflect, in essence if not in substance, the economic theories of the Townsend plan. What the proponents of that plan demand is that a beginning be made along the line indicated. They are obsessed by the conviction that the plan outlines a method which would assure the automatic financing and refinancing of the direct benefits desired. They would prime the pump of industry by making increased production profitable immediately. They would keep the veins and arteries of business so filled with money that continuous outlets would be absolutely necessary.

There is no prospect, apparently, that the House vote will further the passage of the pending measure. Administration leaders, assured of this, seek only to embarrass their hapless friends of the opposition. Perhaps this is an adroit move on the eve of a national election. The Administration remains committed, despite concessions recently promised in the form of reduced taxes upon industry, to the processes of borrowing and spending. So few of the millions who vote are sensible of the increasing dangers involved that wise political strategists prefer to approach the 1940 campaign along the lines followed under New Deal dictatorship. The need, whichever faction of the party in power gains control of the Democratic convention machinery next year, is for voters in the November elections following.

It is a reasonable supposition that the designing committee chairmen in the House of Representatives are convinced that the defeat of the pending Townsend pension bill will alienate from the Republicans the support of all Townsend sympathizers. The New Deal theorists and diagnosticians, left free to prescribe, will have matters pretty much in their own hands when it comes to dispensing public relief.

Toward a Rural Housing Program

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was intensely interested in a recent Wide Horizon in The Christian Science Monitor discussing the rural housing situation. So few people seem to realize the gravity of the problem.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, Administrator of the Farm Security Administration, made a speech on the subject recently, approaching the situation from much this same viewpoint.

Dr. Alexander's speech also reviewed some of the things the FSA has done in the rural housing field. While, of course, we have not scratched the surface, we feel that we have laid the groundwork for a progressive program, once the nation is sufficiently aroused.

Dr. Alexander referred, too, to the $1,100 homes we built. They were constructed last year at our Southeast Missouri project and proved so successful that the same plans are being used throughout the South by farm tenants borrowing from us to purchase farms of their own.

Private contractors are now building these homes for prices ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 including, of course, profits for themselves and the suppliers of materials. During the last half of 1938, private contractors built 692 of them in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, for an average price of $1,393.

So we feel that we have made a real start toward the badly needed rural housing program—in providing plans for real low-cost, but substantial homes for farmers. In all housing movements that has been the biggest hurdle—the development of plans for houses that could really be built for a low cost.

Great emphasis must be placed on the need for rural housing. The country has been made aware of the urban housing problem but very little attention has been given to the situation in rural areas, which is fully as bad.

Washington — C. B. BALDWIN
Assistant Administrator,
Farm Security Administration

Forts Into Tea Rooms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoyed reading the article in your paper on "The Country of Youth." You spoke of the beautiful country of Copenhagen and the Fort which has been turned into a tea room.

We have a similar tea room in the United States, also in a beautiful setting. This tea room, run by a Detroit school teacher, is up in the Fort of Mackinaw on Mackinaw Island. As one looks up to the whitewashed Fort from the water's edge, one has the feeling that the Fort is buried in the high hill. From the base of the Fort flowers are planted and hang over the ledge. There are about 150 steps leading up to the Fort. On the ledge of the wall of the porch, back of which are still the holes from which the cannons protruded, are painted flower pots full of flowers and hanging vines.

This teacher has to have a permit each year in order to have the Fort.

Chicago, Ill. — ETHEL J. HYMAN

The Wide Horizon

While Clio Watches

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

London

"Never forget Clio; she has a strong sense of humor," Count Dzieduszycki, leader of the Polish Party in the old Austrian Reichsrat, said to me some 30 years ago. Today I imagine the face of Clio, Muse of History, is wearing a broad smile as she contemplates the British guarantee to Poland.

Only six years ago many worthy Britons had been persuaded by German propaganda that among the "monstrosities" of which the makers of the Versailles Treaty had been guilty the Polish "Corridor" was the worst. What, they asked, could be more unjust than the assignment to Poland of a strip of former German territory as an "outlet to the sea" at the cost of severing East Prussia from the German Reich and of making Danzig a Polish port under the League of Nations? Surely, justice and peace demanded the abolition of the "Corridor." In vain were they told that the so-called "Corridor" had become German only as a result of the iniquitous partition of Poland late in the 18th century, that it had always been the Polish maritime province of Pomorze, that East Prussia had been given by Poland to a German prince as part of the dowry of a Polish princess, and that the free city of Danzig had prospered for centuries thanks to Polish trade, only to decline under Prussia. Herr Adolf Hitler, whose organs were furiously denouncing "the Corridor" in 1933, was obviously right and the Poles were wrong. At all events Great Britain could take no responsibility for arrangements so intolerable, either as a member of the League of Nations or otherwise.

On March 31, 1939, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, informed the House of Commons that pending consultation with other Governments Great Britain would feel itself bound at once to lend the Polish Government all the support in its power "in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces." In April this "temporary and unilateral assurance" was replaced by "an agreement of a permanent and reciprocal character" between Great Britain and Poland.

* * *

If this means anything it means that Poland is free to determine whether Great Britain shall or shall not fight to maintain the "Corridor" and Polish access to the sea through Danzig. The Poles have not forgotten the words of Frederick the Great, chief partitioner of the old Kingdom of Poland, that "whoever controls Danzig controls Poland more truly than the King of Poland." So Clio is watching more than one spectacular reversal of British policy.

For 15 years every British Government refused to accept "automatic commitments" to aid any other country. In 1924 a British Labor Government rejected on this account the Geneva Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance. In 1925, for the same reason, a British Conservative Government declined to ratify the Geneva Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. Twice in 1938 the British Government refused to uphold the integrity and independence of Austria or the Czecho-Slovak plea that German claims upon the Sudetenland should be settled by arbitration under a treaty which a British Conservative Government had blessed in 1925 and Hitlerite Germany had recognized as valid earlier in 1938. Clio may well smile.

I have known the Poles and their affairs for more than 35 years. When things go well with them they are apt to be refractory to any discipline. When things go ill they sink all their differences and stand together. On their record since their reunion in 1918 more than one blot can be found. Of these the latest was their flank attack upon stricken Czecho-Slovakia in October last year. But of their right to Pomorze, the misnamed "Corridor," and of their vital need for free access to the sea along the Vistula and through Danzig, no fair-minded judge can feel any manner of doubt.

* * *

Readers of the late Lord D'Abernon's "Eighteenth Decisive Battle of the World" will not have forgotten how a weak Polish army cut through the flank of the Russian Red Army near Warsaw in August, 1920, and saved Europe from what might then have been truly a "Red peril." The Polish army is no longer weak. Germany knows it. Herr Hitler knew it in the summer of 1933 when rough-tongued Marshal Pilsudski, who, as a dictator, knew how to talk to dictators—asked him whether he wanted war at once, or in five years, or in ten, and added that Herr Hitler could have it whenever he liked. Herr Hitler answered by negotiating the non-aggression pact with Poland for ten years, the pact he denounced on April 28, last.

The turn in British policy is due to tardy recognition that war between Poland and Germany would mean general war in Europe. Herr Hitler's suppression of Czecho-Slovakia on March 15 helped British wits to grasp this elementary fact. Now British policy has gone, and may still have to go, much farther toward "collective security" by means of "automatic commitments" than it would have needed to go if Austria and Czecho-Slovakia had been supported last year. Here too, Poland was especially blameworthy. It had secretly promised Germany to aid neither Austria nor Czecho-Slovakia.

If Clio smiles today it may be because she knows that there can be no freedom or peace in the world on the principle of limited liability. She understands that the question of Cain sounds ill on the lips of statesmen responsible for the welfare of their peoples.